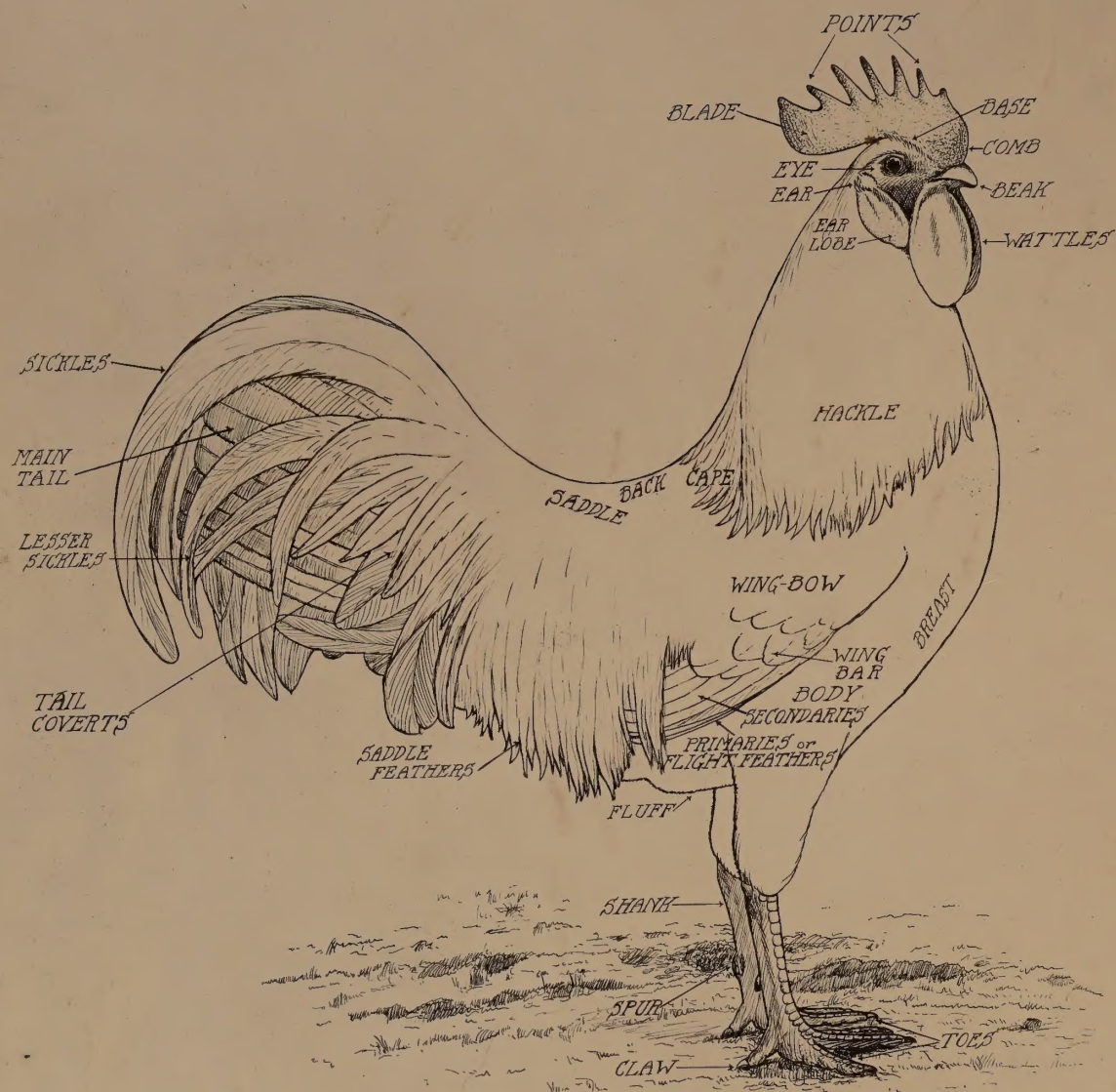




← 5x7 neg of this

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Glossary Chart of Mediterranean Breeds

Taken by (Leghorns, Etc)

Place 1916 New neg. # 79529-B

Date 1916

Published in 1916

File No. 6132-C This negative destroyed. See new negative same number.

POULTRY PHOTOGRAPHS

Beltsville Farm

- A. Birds - Purebred - A1 Plymouth Rock
- A2 Leghorn
- A3 Miscellaneous

- A4 Crossbred 1912-1920
- A4A Lamona & Crossbred 1921

- B. Flocks
- C. Miscellaneous
- D. Poultry Clubs and Extension Workers
- E. Ranges, Houses, Coops, Feed Hoppers

Other Than Beltsville Farm

- F. Birds: FI Ancona to Cochin, Inc.
- FII Cornish to Java, Inc.
- FIII Lachenfelder to Orpington, Inc.
- FIV Plymouth and Polish
- FV Red Cap to Yokohama, Inc.

- G. Caponizing, Culling Judging

- H. Charts

- K. Clubs

- L. Fattening Stations

- M. Feathers

- N. Houses, Equipment and Flocks:

- N1 Australia, Arizona, California
- N2 Delaware to Maryland, Inc.
- N3 Massachusetts to New Jersey, Inc.
- N4 New Mexico to Wyoming, Inc.
- N5 Miscellaneous

- O. Incubation and Eggs

- P. Miscellaneous Exhibits, Chicks, Diseases, Imperfections

- Q. Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Arizona.

R. Ducks

S. Geese

T. Guineas, Pheasants, Peacocks

U. Ostriches

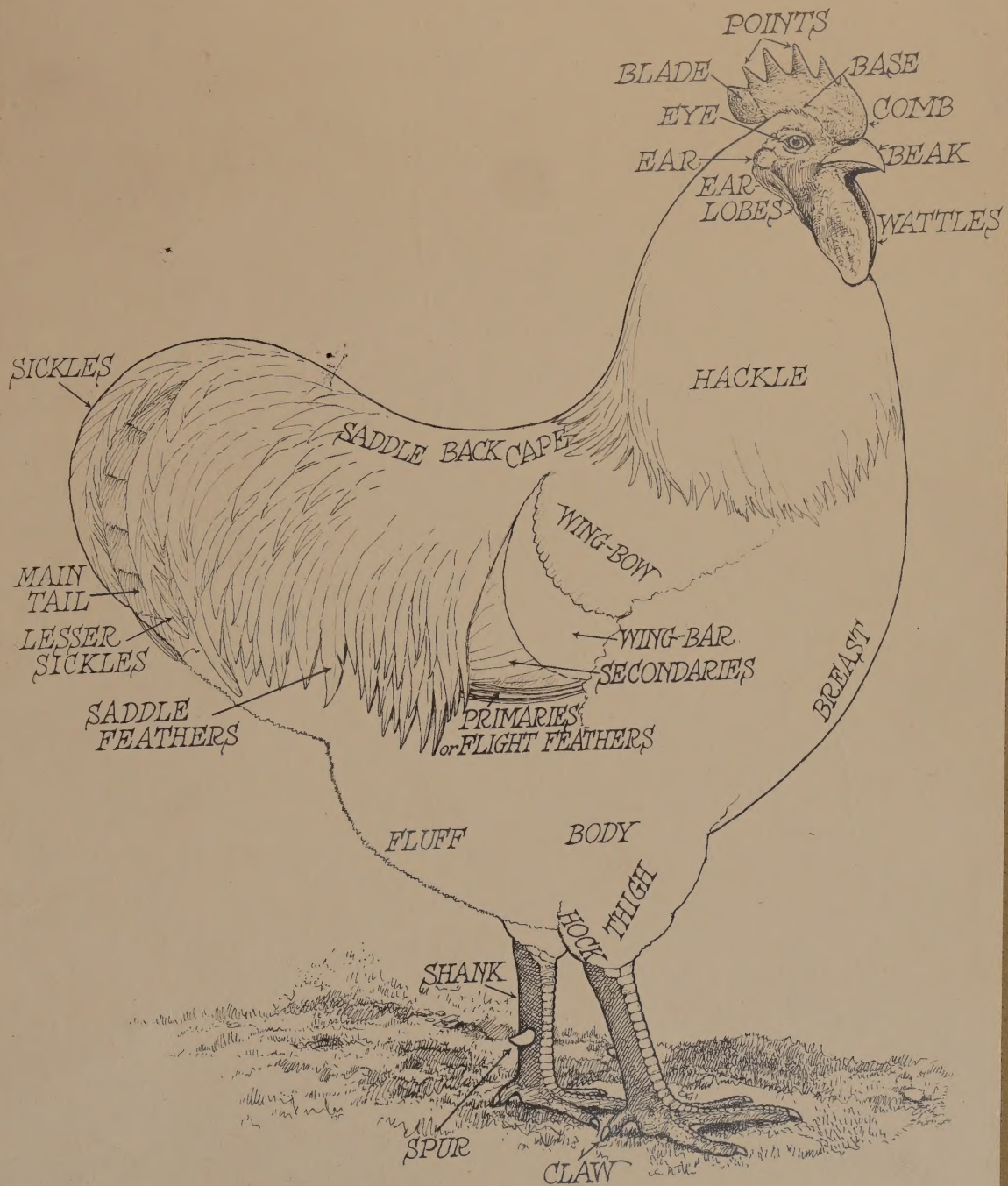
V. Pigeons

W. Turkeys

- W1 Birds and Flocks
- W2 Miscellaneous



PERSONNEL OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
EXPERIMENTAL FARM BELTSVILLE, MD. OCTOBER 8, 1931.



A. H. Form 133.

Subject Glossary chart of chicken.

Taken by

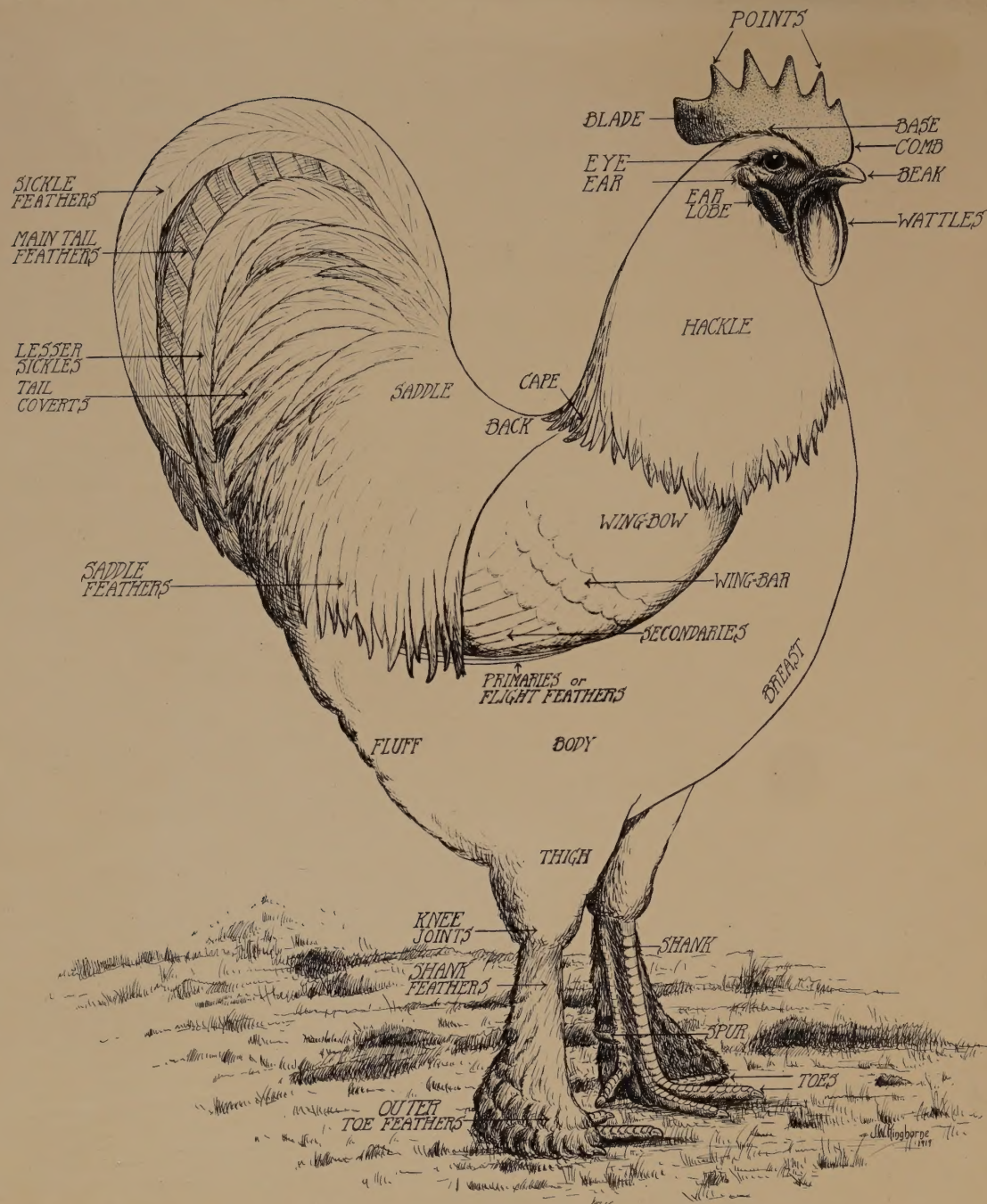
Place

Date

Published in Slide # 406 Bronide No. 91

File No. 3199-C.





A. H. Form 133

Subject: Nomenclature chart of Black Langshan

cock. Drawn by J. W. Kinghorne

Taken by _____

Place _____

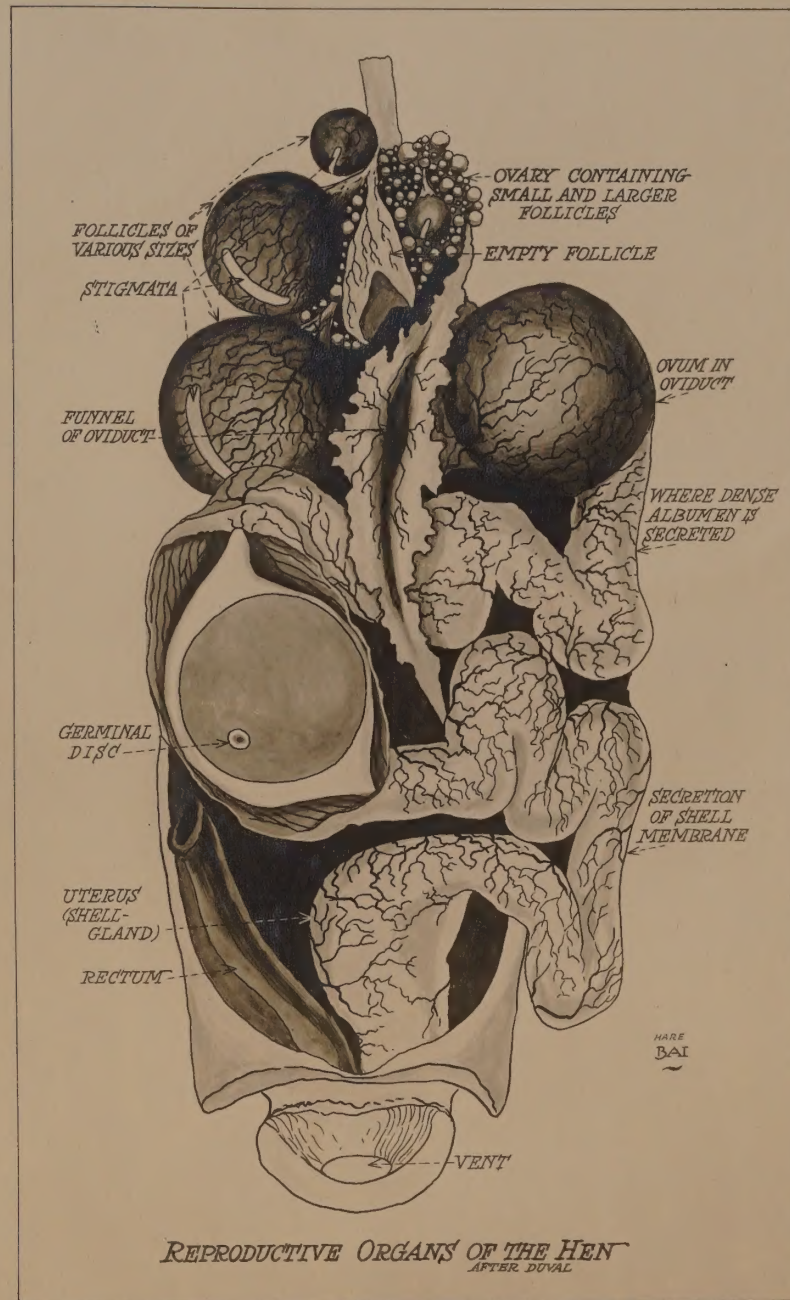
Date 1919

Published in 1919

File No. 10237-C

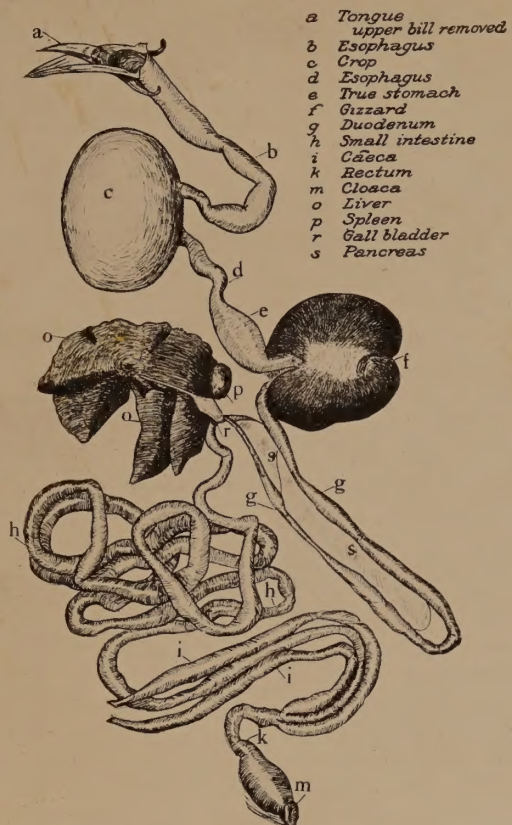
Slide No. _____





A. H. Form 133.

Subject Reproductive Organs of the Hen
 Taken by _____
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in Slide No. 499 Oronide No. 119
 File No. 3404-C



After Wheeler.

-The digestive tract of a fowl.



A. H. Form 133

Subject The Digestive tract of a fowl.

Taken by

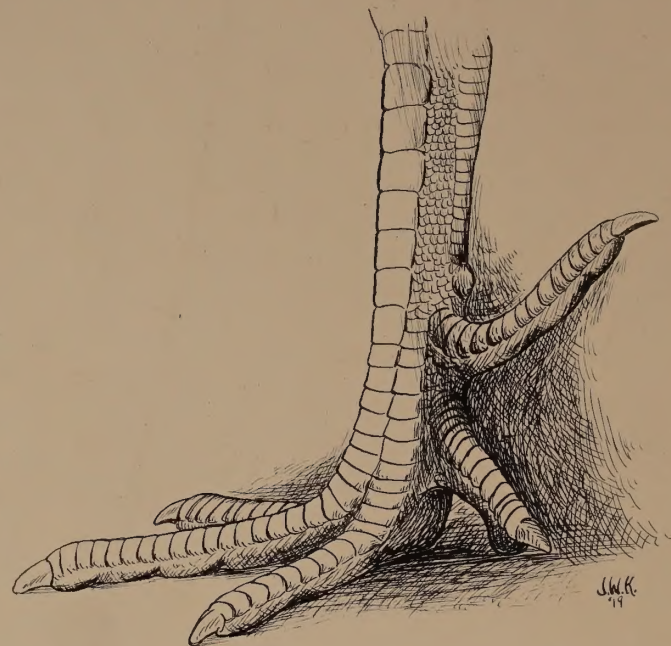
Place

Date

Published in

File No. 20801-B

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Drawing of five-toed foot

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in 813 10.5.2

File No. 10206-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Drawing of head of White Houdan

Taken by _____

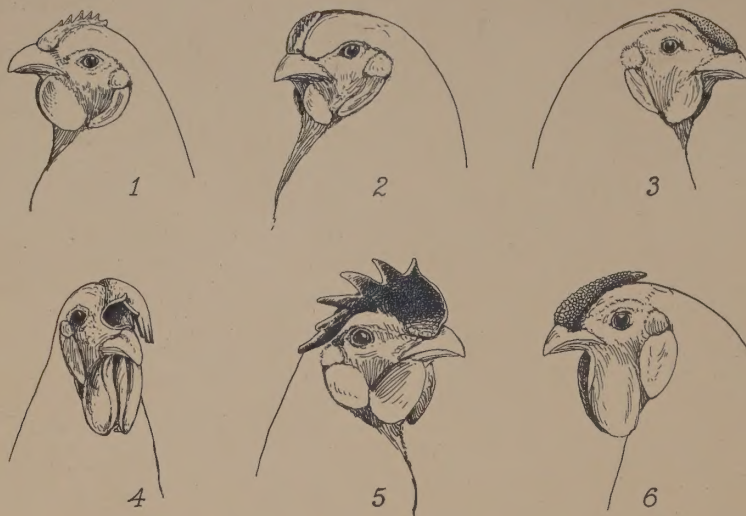
Place _____

Date _____

Published in EB. 106 ✓

File No. 10205-C

Slide No. _____



FEMALE HEADS SHOWING DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMBS

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 1 SINGLE. | 2 PEA. | 3 ROSE |
| 4 SINGLE. | 5 SINGLE. | 6 ROSE |

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Females heads showing different types of

Taken by combs.

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

Slide No. 429.

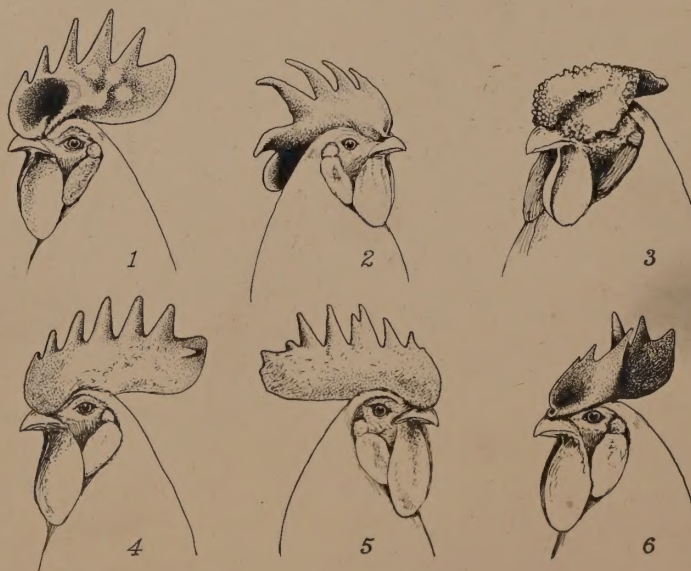
File No. 6733-B

6733-B

Withdrawn - see

Brochure No. 132 - Composite with 6732-B

Restored 11/30/22



MALE HEADS SHOWING DEFECTIVE COMBS

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 THUMB MARK. | 2 LOPPED (SINGLE) | 3 HOLLOW CENTER. |
| 4 SIDE SPRIG. | 5 UNEVEN SERRATIONS | 6 TWISTED |

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Male heads showing defective combs.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

Slide No. 428.

File No. _____

6734-B

Brochure No. 133 - Composite with 6735-B

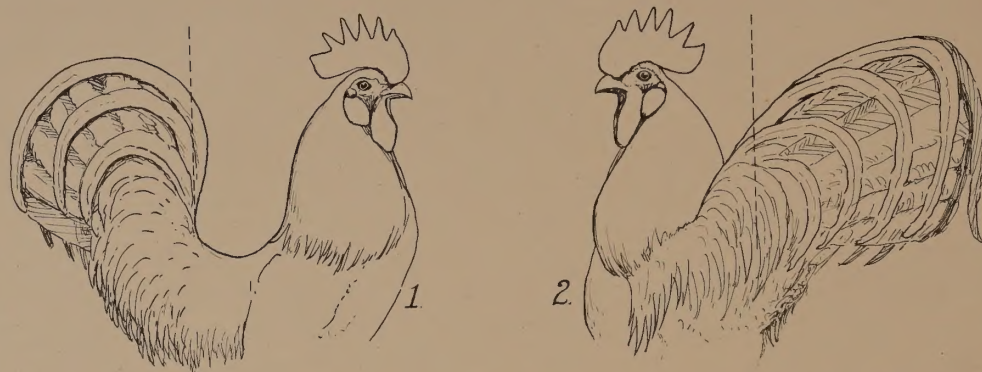


MALE HEADS SHOWING DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMBS.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. SINGLE | 2. PEA | 3. PEA |
| 4. ROSE | 5. SINGLE | 6. SINGLE |
| 7. V-SHAPED | 8. ROSE | 9. STRAWBERRY |

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Male heads showing different types of
 Taken by combs.
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in Slide No. 427.
 File No. 6732-B
Restored No. 30/22
6732-B. Withdrawn. See letter
Bronide No. 132 - Composite with 6733-B. 1921



MALES WITH DEFECTIVE TAIL CARRIAGE.

1. SQUIRREL.

2. WRY.

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Males with defective tail carriage.
 Taken by _____
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in Slide No. 426. # B 1040, 1116.
 File No. 6735-B.
Bronide No. 133 - Composite with 6734-B.

*THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS ON POULTRY
ARE ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE AND CAN BE HAD FREE BY
ADDRESSING DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.:*

- 51. *STANDARD VARIETIES OF CHICKENS.*
- 64. *DUCKS AND GEESE.*
- 92. *LICE AND MITES.*
- 119. *BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS.*
- 128. *WHITE DIARRHEA OF CHICKS.*
- 140. *FATTENING POULTRY.*
- 141. *IMPROVEMENT OF THE FARM EGG.*
- 160. *CARE OF THE FARM EGG.*
- 172. *OSTRICH INDUSTRY IN THE U.S.*
- 176. *A SYSTEM OF POULTRY ACCOUNTING.*
- 177. *SQUAB RAISING.*
- 200. *TURKEYS.*
- 208. *GIRLS' POULTRY CLUBS.*
- 234. *THE GUINEA FOWL.*
- 236. *INCUBATION AND INCUBATORS.*
- 273. *PRESERVING EGGS IN WATER GLASS.*
- 287. *POULTRY MANAGEMENT.*
- 305. *GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH.*
- 374. *COLONY HOUSES FOR POULTRY.*
- 390. *PHEASANT RAISING IN THE U.S.*
- 445. *MARKETING EGGS THROUGH THE CREAMERY.*
- 452. *CAPONS AND CAPONIZING.*
- 528. *HINTS TO POULTRY RAISERS.*

A. H. Form 133.

Subject *List of publications for free distribution*
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date *1913* _____
Published in _____
File No. *3309-C* _____

WARNING BAD EGGS

The Kansas Food and Drugs Law forbids the sale or offering for sale of eggs unfit for human food. "Sec. 7, Subdivision sixth: If it consist in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, tainted or putrid animal or vegetable substance", etc.

Reg. 11, Par. C: "The sale, keeping for sale, or offering for sale of tainted or rotten eggs is prohibited."

Inspectors of this department, and all police officers of the state, are instructed to enforce these provisions of the law.

Kansas State Board of Health,
By the Chief Food and Drug Inspector

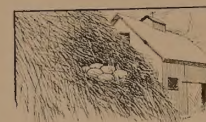
Topeka, Kansas
June 11, 1910

Subject Warning against the sale of bad eggs used
Taken by by the Kansas Board of Health, 1910
Place _____
Date _____
Published in Slide #90
File No. 4732 - B



Fresh eggs mixed with partly hatched eggs.

BAD EGGS



Straw-stack eggs are usually musty and unfit for food.

WARNING!

The Kansas Food and Drugs Law forbids the sale or offering for sale of eggs unfit for human food. "Sec. 7, Subdivision sixth: If it consist in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, tainted or putrid animal or vegetable substance," etc.

Reg. 11, Par. C: "The sale, keeping for sale, or offering for sale of tainted or rotten eggs is prohibited."

To avoid penalties under above law, dealers are required to candle all eggs purchased on and after June 1, 1911.

Inspectors of this department, and all police officers of the state, are instructed to enforce these provisions of the law.



Incubator eggs prohibited.

Suggestions for Farmers.

Provide plenty of clean dry nests for your hens.
Gather the eggs daily in cool weather and twice a day in hot or rainy weather.
Do not wash eggs. Use the dirty and small eggs at home.
Keep your eggs in a cool, dry place, which is free from odors.
Don't sell eggs which have been in an incubator.
Market your eggs daily if possible; if not, every other day.
Don't sell eggs which were found in a stolen nest.
Keep the eggs out of the sun when taking them to town.
Don't keep eggs near oil, onions, etc., as they readily absorb odors.

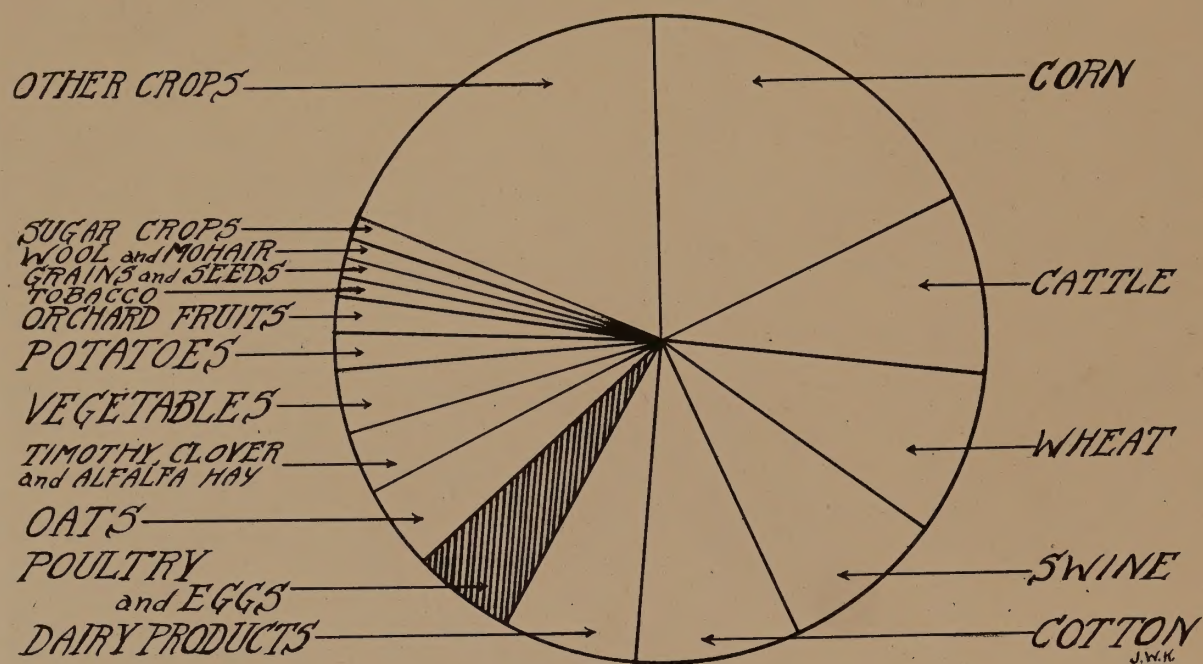


Hidden nests in the weeds furnish many "rots."

KANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

By the Chief Food and Drug Inspector.

Subject Warning against the sale of bad eggs used
Taken by by the Kansas Board of Health, 1911.
Place _____
Date _____
Published in Slide #299
File No. 2437 - C *dup. filed*



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Diagram showing the relative importance
of poultry products as compared with other
 Taken by agricultural products
 Place _____
 Date 1919
 Published in _____
 File No. 11215-C Slide No. _____

FERTILE EGGS SPOIL MORE QUICKLY THAN INFERTILE EGGS

Fertile eggs not good for food
after 24 hours at 103° F.

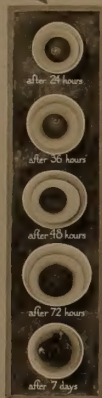


Infertile eggs still usable for food
after seven days at 103° F.

Summer heat has the same
effect on fertile eggs as
the sitting hen or incubator.

When exposed to heat, fertile
eggs quickly develop blood
rings, spoiling the eggs for
food or market.

Fertile egg showing
blood ring



BY MARKETING FERTILE EGGS, THE
PRODUCER LOSES \$15,000,000 A YEAR

Rules for better eggs

- 1 Provide one nest for every four hens.
Keep the nests clean.
- 2 Gather the eggs twice daily.
- 3 Keep the eggs in a cool, dry,
room or cellar.
- 4 Market the eggs at least twice a week.
- 5 As soon as the hatching season
is over, sell, kill, or confine all
male birds.

For further information, write the
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



The male bird does not increase
egg production. He merely fer-
tilizes the germ of the egg.

Without a male bird, hens
produce infertile eggs.

Infertile eggs keep longer
and market better than
fertile eggs.



A. H. Form 133

Subject Infertile Egg poster

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 18255-C or 18704-C

Slide No. _____

ATTENTION * FARMERS

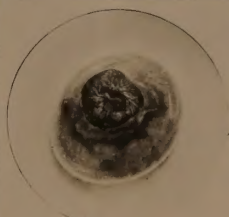
PRODUCE INFERTILE EGGS * PREVENT LOSS FROM BAD EGGS



2. Fertile egg after 24 hours of incubation.



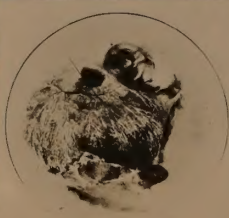
4. Fertile egg after 36 hours of incubation.



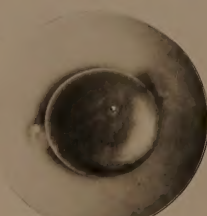
6. Fertile egg after 48 hours of incubation.



8. Fertile egg after 72 hours of incubation.



10. Fertile egg after 7 days of incubation.



1. Fresh egg.

The loss to the farmers of the United States from bad methods of producing and handling eggs is estimated at \$45,000,000 annually.

IT IS ALSO ESTIMATED THAT \$15,000,000 OF
THIS LOSS IS DUE TO BLOOD RINGS.

Every dollar of this loss from blood rings is directly preventable on the farm.

Blood rings are a certain stage of chick development in the egg. Heat develops the germ until it becomes a blood ring. (See Figures 4, 6, and 8.)

Blood rings often develop in the nest and in an unheated room in the house during the hot summer weather. (See Figures 4, 6, and 8.)

Blood rings can not be produced in the infertile egg.

Blood rings are troublesome only in hot weather.

Infertile eggs are eggs laid by hens that are not allowed to run with a male bird. (See Rule 5, below.)

A study of these pictures should quickly convince one that the infertile egg is the quality egg; therefore, produce it, by removing the male birds from the flock, and realize more money for better eggs. The removal of the male birds has absolutely no influence on the egg production.

RULES

Farmers are urged to adhere strictly to the following rules in handling their poultry and eggs:

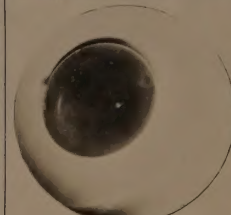
1. Keep the nests clean, provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

NOTICE

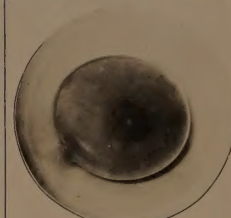
Information on the care of poultry and eggs may be had by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C.

Approved:
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

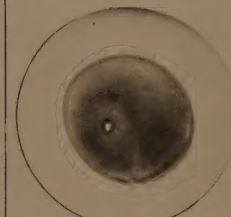
A. D. MELVIN,
Chief Bureau of Animal Industry.



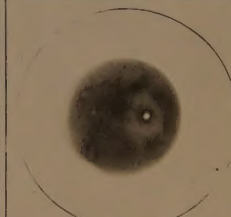
3. Infertile egg after 24 hours of incubation.



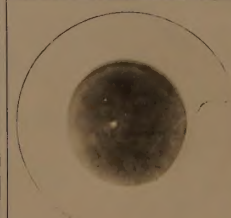
5. Infertile egg after 36 hours of incubation.



7. Infertile egg after 48 hours of incubation.



9. Infertile egg after 72 hours of incubation.



11. Infertile egg after 7 days of incubation.

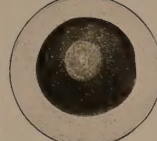
A. H. Form 133.

Attention to Farmers

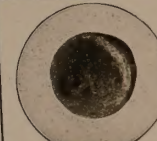
Subject
Taken by
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 3149-G *Brouside No. 67*

PRODUCE INFERTILE EGGS!

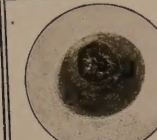
FERTILE EGGS SPOIL QUICKLY IN SUMMER WEATHER.



No. 1. Fertile egg after 24 hours at 103° F.
Fertile germ beginning to hatch.
Not perfect for food.



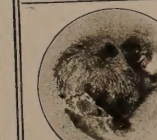
No. 2. Fertile egg after 30 hours at 103° F.
Blood ring formed. Not good for food.



No. 3. Fertile egg after 48 hours at 103° F.
Blood ring fully developed. Check for market.
Will be chosen, but for market.

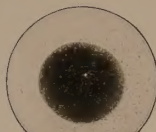


No. 4. Fertile egg after 72 hours at 103° F.
Blood vessels of embryo clearly marked.



No. 5. Fertile egg after 7 days at 103° F.
Compare with infertile egg and fresh egg.

EGGS!



FRESH EGG.

FERTILE EGGS COST THE FARMER \$15,000,000 A YEAR.

Farmers lose \$45,000,000 annually from bad methods of producing and handling eggs. One-third of this loss is preventable, because it is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to begin to incubate.

*The rooster makes the egg fertile.
The fertile egg makes the blood ring.*

You can help save the \$15,000,000 lost from blood rings by keeping the male bird from your flock after the hatching season is over.

The rooster does not help the hens to lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg for food and market. Summer heat has the same effect on fertile eggs as the hen or incubator.

INFERTILE EGGS WILL NOT BECOME BLOOD RINGS.

After the hatching season, cook, sell, or pen your rooster. Your hens not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

RULES FOR HANDLING EGGS ON THE FARM.

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns:

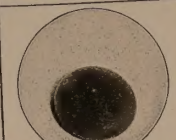
1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

NOTICE.

Additional information on the raising and care of poultry and eggs may be obtained from your Poultry Club leader or by writing to the

Animal Husbandry Division,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

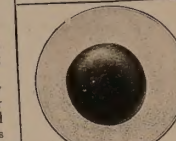
INFERTILE EGGS KEEP BETTER THAN FERTILE EGGS IN SUMMER.



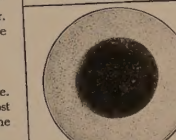
1A. Infertile egg after 24 hours at 103° F.
No fertile germ. No blood ring. Still good food. It would be still better if kept short.



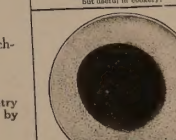
2A. Infertile egg after 30 hours at 103° F.
Compare with fertile egg under the same conditions.



3A. Infertile egg after 48 hours at 103° F.
Still good food.



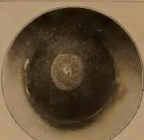
4A. Infertile egg after 72 hours at 103° F.
Not so much like fresh egg.
Still useful for food.



5A. Infertile egg after 7 days at 103° F.
Still usable for food. It would be a perfect egg if it had been kept cool a perfect compare with fresh egg and fertile egg.

PRODUCE INFERTILE EGGS!

FERTILE EGGS SPOIL QUICKLY IN SUMMER.



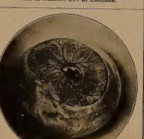
No. 1. Fertile egg after 24 hours at 103° F.
Fertile germ beginning to hatch.
Not perfect for food.



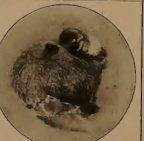
No. 2. Fertile egg after 30 hours at 103° F.
Blood ring formed. Not good for food.



No. 3. Fertile egg after 48 hours at 103° F.
Blood ring fully developed. Check for market.
Will be chosen, but for market.



No. 4. Fertile egg after 72 hours at 103° F.
Blood vessels of embryo clearly marked.



No. 5. Fertile egg after 7 days at 103° F.
Compare with infertile egg and fresh egg.

EGGS!



FRESH EGG.

FERTILE EGGS COST FARMERS \$15,000,000 A YEAR.

Farmers lose \$15,000,000 annually, due to the partial incubation of fertile eggs.

*The rooster makes the egg fertile.
The fertile egg makes the blood ring.*

You can save the \$15,000,000 now lost from blood rings by separating the male bird from your flock when the hatching season is over.

The rooster does not help the hens to lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg. Summer heat has the same effect as the hen or incubator on fertile eggs.

INFERTILE EGGS WILL NOT HAVE BLOOD RINGS.

After the hatching season, cook, sell, or pen your roosters. Your hens not running with male birds will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

RULES FOR HANDLING EGGS ON THE FARM.

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. These simple rules cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to your poultry-yard returns:

- Keep nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
- Gather eggs twice daily.
- Keep eggs in a cool, dry place.
- Market eggs at least twice a week.
- Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

INFORMATION SERVICE.

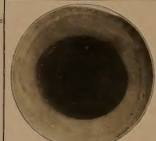
Bulletins on the raising and care of poultry and eggs and individual advice on these subjects may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry,

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

INFERTILE EGGS KEEP BEST AND MARKET BEST.



1A. Infertile egg after 24 hours at 103° F.
No fertile germ. No blood ring. Still good food. It would be still better if kept short.



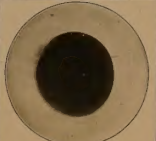
2A. Infertile egg after 30 hours at 103° F.
Compare with fertile egg under the same conditions.



3A. Infertile egg after 48 hours at 103° F.
Still good food.



4A. Infertile egg after 72 hours at 103° F.
Not so much like fresh egg.
Still useful for food.



5A. Infertile egg after 7 days at 103° F.
Still usable for food. It would be a perfect compare with fresh egg and fertile egg.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Infertile Egg placard

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 11983-C

Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Produce Infertile Egg chart

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

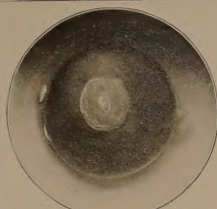
Published in _____

File No. 25548-B

Slide No. _____

PRODUCE INFERTILE EGGS!

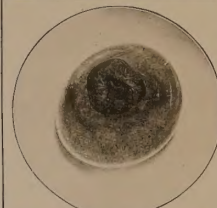
FERTILE EGGS SPOIL QUICKLY
IN SUMMER WEATHER.



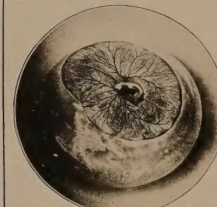
No. 1. Fertilized egg after 24 hours at 103° F.
FERTILE GERM BEGINNING TO HATCH.
NOT PERFECT FOR FOOD.



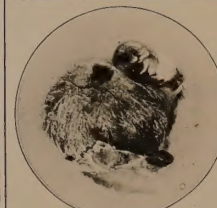
No. 2. Fertilized egg after 36 hours at 103° F.
BLOOD RING FORMED. NOT GOOD FOR FOOD.



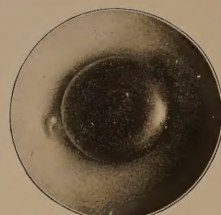
No. 3. Fertilized egg after 48 hours at 103° F.
BLOOD RING FULLY DEVELOPED. UNFIT FOR MARKET.
WILL BE THROWN OUT BY CASLER.



No. 4. Fertilized egg after 72 hours at 103° F.
BLOOD VESSELS OF EMBRYO CHICK CLEARLY MARKED.



No. 5. Fertilized egg after 7 days at 103° F.
COMPARE WITH INFERTILE EGG AND FRESH EGG.



FRESH EGG.

FERTILE EGGS COST THE FARMER \$15,000,000 A YEAR.

Farmers lose \$45,000,000 annually from bad methods of producing and handling eggs. One-third of this loss is preventable, because it is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to begin to incubate.

The rooster makes the egg fertile.

The fertile egg makes the blood ring.

You can save the \$15,000,000 now lost from blood rings by keeping the male bird from your flock after the hatching season is over.

The rooster does not help the hens to lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg for food and market. Summer heat has the same effect on fertile eggs as the hen or incubator.

INFERTILE EGGS WILL NOT BECOME BLOOD RINGS.

After the hatching season cook, sell, or pen your rooster. Your hens not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

RULES FOR HANDLING EGGS ON THE FARM.

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

NOTICE.

Valuable published information on the raising and care of poultry and eggs and individual advice on these subjects may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Approved:

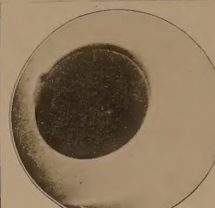
D. F. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1915.

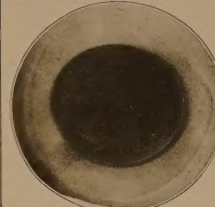
A. D. MELVIN,

Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry.

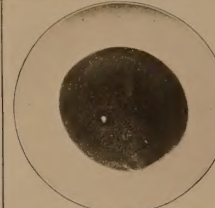
INFERTILE EGGS KEEP BEST AND
MARKET BEST IN SUMMER HEAT.



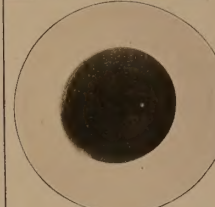
1A. Infertile egg after 24 hours at 103° F.
NO FERTILE GERM. NO BLOOD RING. STILL GOOD FOOD. IT WOULD BE STILL BETTER IF KEPT COOL.



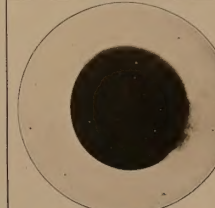
2A. Infertile egg after 36 hours at 103° F.
COMPARE WITH FERTILE EGG UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS.



3A. Infertile egg after 48 hours at 103° F.
STILL GOOD FOOD.



4A. Infertile egg after 72 hours at 103° F.
NOT AN ABSOLUTELY FRESH EGG, BUT IT SELL'S AS SUCH.



5A. Infertile egg after 7 days at 103° F.
STILL USABLE FOR FOOD. IT WOULD BE A PERFECT EGG IF IT HAD BEEN KEPT COOL.
COMPARE WITH FRESH EGG AND FERTILE EGG.

Subject Egg Placard
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date May 5, 1915
Published in _____
File No. 4703-C Slide No. 742 Brouide No. 121

ATTENTION * FARMERS

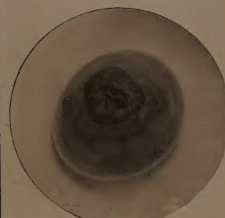
PRODUCE INFERTILE EGGS * PREVENT LOSS FROM BAD EGGS



2. Fertile egg after 24 hours of incubation.



4. Fertile egg after 36 hours of incubation.



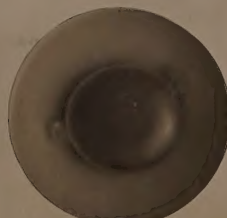
6. Fertile egg after 48 hours of incubation.



8. Fertile egg after 72 hours of incubation.



10. Fertile egg after 7 days of incubation.



1. Fresh egg.

The loss to the farmers of the United States from bad methods of producing and handling eggs is estimated at \$45,000,000 annually.

IT IS ALSO ESTIMATED THAT \$15,000,000 OF THIS LOSS IS DUE TO BLOOD RINGS.

Every dollar of this loss from blood rings is directly preventable on the farm.

Blood rings are a certain stage of chick development in the egg. Heat develops the germ until it becomes a blood ring. (See Figures 4, 6, and 8.)

Blood rings often develop in the nest and in an unheated room in the house during the hot summer weather. (See Figures 4, 6, and 8.)

Blood rings can not be produced in the infertile egg.

Blood rings are troublesome only in hot weather.

Infertile eggs are eggs laid by hens that are not allowed to run with a male bird. (See Rule 5, below.)

A study of these pictures should quickly convince one that the infertile egg is the quality egg; therefore, produce it, by removing the male birds from the flock, and realize more money for better eggs. The removal of the male birds has absolutely no influence on the egg production.

RULES

Farmers are urged to adhere strictly to the following rules in handling their poultry and eggs:

1. Keep the nests clean, provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

NOTICE

Information on the care of poultry and eggs may be had by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C.

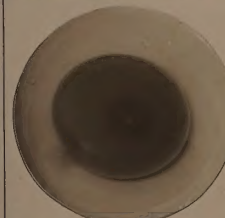
A. D. MELVIN,
Chief Bureau of Animal Industry.

Approved:
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

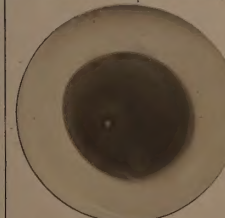
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1912.



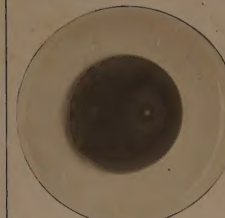
3. Infertile egg after 24 hours of incubation.



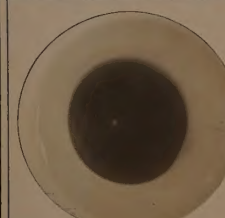
5. Infertile egg after 36 hours of incubation.



7. Infertile egg after 48 hours of incubation.



9. Infertile egg after 72 hours of incubation.



11. Infertile egg after 7 days of incubation.

Subject Poster showing comparison in incubation of
Taken by fertile and infertile eggs - prepared by
Place Harry M. Lamont

Date 1912
Published in Slide #366
File No. 3149 - C

WARNING!

DO NOT SHOOT HOMING PIGEONS

Text of BILL S. 3980 passed by the Senate March 23,
1918, and approved by the President April 19, 1918.

AN ACT

To prevent interference with the use of homing pigeons by the United States, to provide a penalty for such interference, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That it be, and it hereby is, declared unlawful to entrap, capture, shoot, kill, possess, or in any way detain an Antwerp, or homing pigeon, commonly called carrier pigeon which is owned by the United States or bears a band owned and issued by the United States having thereon the letters "U. S. A." or "U. S. N." and a serial number.

SEC. 2. That the possession or detention of any pigeon described in section one of this Act by any person or persons in any loft, house, cage, building, or structure in the ownership or under the control of such person or persons without giving immediate notice by registered mail to the nearest military authorities, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this Act.

SEC. 3. That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Passed the Senate March 23, 1918.

Attest:

JAMES M. BAKER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. H. Form 183

Subject Poster "Warning- Do Not Shoot
Homing Pigeons"

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 34060-B

Slide No. _____

HATCH EARLY

WHY IT PAYS:

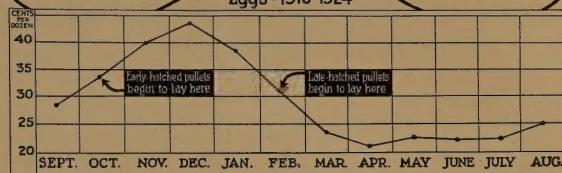
Early maturity; early laying
Better prices; larger profits

RESULTS COUNT

100 early-hatched pullets
will produce about
16,000 eggs in one year
at a value of
\$466.67

Average Monthly
Farm Price of
Eggs - 1910-1924

100 late-hatched pullets
will produce about
9,000 eggs in one year
at a value of
\$187.50



HATCH IN THESE MONTHS*

MARCH							APRIL							MAY						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4				1	2					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	Early chicks pay				26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
														31						

A GOOD DATE TO COMMENCE,
A GOOD DATE TO COMPLETE,
HATCHING

IN SOUTHERN STATES HATCH 2 WEEKS EARLIER

...

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



A. H. Form 133

Subject Hatch Early poster

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date 1925

Published in Poultry Industry in U.S.-1930

File No. 30449-B

Slide No. _____

H

Have Eggs When Eggs Are Scarce

HATCH EARLY

EARLY HATCHED PULLETS
ARE WINTER LAYERS



Early Hatched Pullet. Photographed June 26



Late Hatched Pullet. Photographed June 26

Early Spring Is the Time

Begin hatching from February 1st in the South to March 1st in the North and West. Complete hatching by May 1st.



Early Hatched Pullet. Photographed July 26



Late Hatched Pullet. Photographed July 26

Early Chicks Grow Faster

Chicks hatched early are stronger, thrive better, and have the advantage of a longer growing season.



Early Hatched Pullet. Photographed September 26
Mature—laying



Late Hatched Pullet. Photographed September 26
Immature—not laying

Early Birds Bring Results

Pullets hatched early produce eggs in the fall when hens are moulting. Early hatched cockerels bring the best prices. Early layers will brood early next spring.

Hatch Before Hot Weather

Hot weather retards the growth of chicks, which with the presence of lice causes millions of late-hatched chicks to die each year.



Mature Early Hatched Pullet. Producing fall and winter eggs



Moulting Hen. Producing feathers but no eggs

Produce Fall and Winter Eggs

For information on poultry raising write to your County Agent, State Agricultural College, or the

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Poster - Hatch Early

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 8179-C

Slide No. 927

RAISE MORE POULTRY

Our meat supply is short and more poultry will help solve the problem. More poultry means more eggs and more eggs and poultry meat means a greater food supply. Poultry can be raised at a lower cost and brought to maturity quicker than any other kind of live stock.

On Farms and Back Yards

HOUSE the flock comfortably; keep houses dry and well ventilated, allowing plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

Remodel the old house—stop cracks and eliminate drafts.

Give hens a good straw litter to scratch in during the winter months.



A GOOD HOUSE FOR THE FARM FLOCK.



DISPOSING OF MALE BIRDS—PRODUCING THE INFERTILE EGG.

ELIMINATE the male bird at end of hatching season.

Fifteen million dollars is lost each year by allowing the rooster to run with hens during the summer months. Produce the infertile egg. Dispose of the male bird not later than June 1st. Market a better quality of eggs.

EARLY HATCHED pullets produce more winter eggs and return the greatest profits.

Early hatched chicks have the advantage of a longer and better growing season.

Hot weather retards the growth of young chicks.



BARRED ROCK PULLET. HATCHED MARCH 8, LAYING IN SEPTEMBER.



GREEN FOOD FOR WINTER FEED.

GREEN feed is excellent for poultry and can be substituted for a considerable amount of the grain ration. Grow oats, vetch, and rape for summer use; cabbage and mangel beets for winter. Store cabbage and beets in a dry room or bury in a pit and cover with straw and earth.

NEVER allow the mother hen to range with the young chicks until they are at least two weeks old.

Enormous numbers of young chicks are lost each year by allowing them to run in the wet grass during their early life.



BROOD COOP FOR HEN AND CHICKS.



SOUR MILK PRODUCES RAPID GROWTH.

GREATEST returns are procured by feeding sour milk or buttermilk to both young and old birds. Results in greater gains. Will require less grain. Produces more eggs. Increases the profits. Makes a home market for waste by-products.

SHADE and range for chickens will give the best results.

Hot sun retards growth. There should be trees, corn, sunflowers, etc., on the range to provide shade during the hot summer months.

Chickens on range pick up much of their food.



SHADE AND FREE RANGE FOR THE FLOCK.



PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER USE.

SAVE eggs during April and May for winter use by preserving in waterglass.

Mix 9 quarts of water, boiled and cooled, with 1 quart of waterglass. Will preserve 15 dozen eggs.

Place the solution in a 5-gallon jar. Store in cool place for winter use.

More Eggs and Poultry Will Save Beef and Pork

For published information and individual advice on poultry raising write to your County Agent, State Agricultural College, or to the

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Poster - Raise more poultry

Taken by _____

Place _____

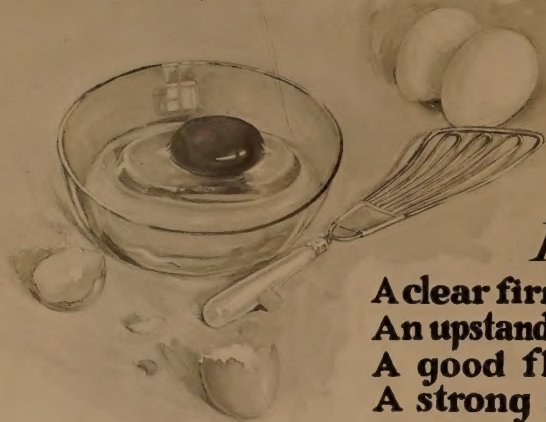
Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 8159-C

Slide No. 925

DO YOU KNOW A GOOD EGG?



It has
A clear firm white
An upstanding yolk
A good flavor
A strong shell

*Look for these qualities and
encourage the*
PRODUCTION & MARKETING
of
BETTER EGGS



CONSERVE FOOD VALUE AND GOOD FLAVOR
BY KEEPING EGGS IN A CLEAN COOL PLACE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON D.C.



Poster
Attended Poultry Show

Neg # 29576 B

A. H. Form 133

Subject Poster "Do you know a Good Egg"

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date 1927

Published in _____

File No. 24114-C

Slide No. _____

STANDARD BRED POULTRY PAYS BEST



Hear what the hens say about it:

I'm a standardbred hen.
I laid 175 eggs last year,
of uniform size and
color. Some of them
sold for \$3.25 a setting.
My baby chicks sold
for 35 cents each.
I earned for my owner
last year 3 times as
much as I cost him for
feed, care, and shelter.



I'm a mongrel.
I laid 65 eggs last year.
Nobody wanted my eggs
for hatching, nor any
of my baby chicks.
My home is a shed, but
I deserve no better, as
I can't pay for
my keep.

WHICH HEN IS YOURS?

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject Poster- Standard Poultry pays best

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 25313-C

Slide No. _____

ESSENTIALS *for* GROWING HEALTHY CHICKS

1. Hatch Early
From vigorous healthy stock.
2. Range on Clean Ground
Keep all old stock away.
3. Feed Balanced Ration
Mash, Grain, Greens, Milk, Water.
4. Separate Pullets and Cockerels
Give the pullets a chance.

PAYING PULLETS

30 MORE EGGS
PER BIRD WERE
SECURED BY
CONNECTICUT
POULTRYMEN
WHO FOLLOWED
the
CLEAN CHICK
PLAN

A. H. Form 133

Subject Poultry exhibit

Taken by

Place

Date 1928

Published in

File No.

Slide No. 496-D

A. H. Form 133

Subject Poultry exhibit

Taken by

Place

Date 1928

Published in

File No. 495-D

Slide No.

Winners Baltimore & Ohio Flock Management Contest (Second Year Poultry Club Work)

BASIS FOR SCORING

	POSSIBLE SCORE		POSSIBLE SCORE		POSSIBLE SCORE
1. MEETINGS ATTENDED	15	3. EXHIBITOR AT COUNTY SHOW	10	5. PLACING AT INTERSTATE SHOW	15
2. PERCENTAGE BIRDS RAISED	25	4. HOW EXHIBIT PLACED	15	6. PROGRESS AND REPORT	20
					TOTAL 100

FIRST Score 83.5

Mary Coffman
Kecoyville, Md.
Age - 14 years
Avg. No. Hens - 13
Avg. No. Eggs per Hen - 114
Net Profit for Year - \$248.00

PRIZE

High Class Breeding Pen
(4 pullets & 1 cockerel)
and \$100.00 Scholarship

SECOND Score 73.75

Laurence Black
Hebron, Ohio
Age - 10 Years
Avg. No. Hens - 72
Avg. No. Eggs per Hen - 169
Net Profit for Year - \$488.40

PRIZE

High Class Breeding Pen
3 pullets & 1 cockerel

THIRD Score 60.2

Boyd Burgess
Arthur, W. Va.
Age - 15 years
Avg. No. Hens - 10
Avg. No. Eggs per Hen - 135
Net Profit for Year - \$39.55

PRIZE

High Class Breeding Pen
2 pullets & 1 cockerel

LITKINGER

A. H. Form 133

Subject Score- Winners Boys and Girls
Clubs- B. & O. exhibit,
 Taken by W. A. Stenhouse
 Place Madison Square Garden Show.
 Date Jan. 16-19, 1929.
 Published in _____
 File No. 37737-B
 Slide No. _____

POULTRY KEEPERS OF AMERICA

The United States Calls to You to Make the First Big Addition to the Meat Supply of the United States and the Allies

The United States must have in 1918 the biggest crop of Poultry and Eggs ever known, and the increase in these products can be made with profit to the producers.

The Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the poultry press, the efforts of the men in the field will bring best results in communities where local poultry keepers do all they can personally to interest the people of their communities along the following general constructive lines:

More Backyard Flocks Larger General Farm Flocks
Closer Selection of Standard Poultry for Meat and Eggs

Not every poultry keeper can greatly increase production from his own flock, but by interesting and aiding others everyone indirectly can add more than double his usual contribution to supplies of poultry and eggs the coming year.

For detailed information as to how you best can cooperate in this work write

YOUR STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

or

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Your Help is Needed in the Big Drive
for More Food to Win the War**

Space donated by the publisher.

R. C. Steadman

100 Hens on Every Farm 100 Eggs from Every Hen



—Will Double the Supply of Poultry and Eggs in the United States and Increase the Amount of Available Food 1,500,000 Tons

ONE hundred hens and several hundred chickens on the average farm, rightly managed, can get nearly all their living in spring, summer and fall "from the land." In feeding themselves they will utilize all waste grain, and consume great quantities of weeds, weed seeds and destructive insects.

One hundred hens and a few hundred chicks can turn a lot of farm waste

into good food. Incidentally the poultry will leave on the land valuable fertilizer at the rate of two or three tons for every hundred birds.

One hundred hens on every farm, and one hundred eggs from every hen, mean more poultry and eggs for consumption on the farms, more to sell, more to substitute for red meat, and more power to our arms and the allies.

For Information How to Help Your Farm and Help the Nation by Raising More Poultry,

**Write Your State Agricultural College, or
U. S. Department of Agriculture
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Space Donated by the Publisher

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Advertisement used in Poultry
Production Campaign, 1918

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 12325-C Slide No. 962

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Advertisement used in Poultry
Production Campaign, 1918

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 12326-C Slide No. 963

If you have a back-yard or other available ground, keep chickens. Urge your neighbor to do so. Supply your own table with eggs and poultry instead of buying.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry

Campaign

Taken by

Place

Date 1917-18

Published in

File No. 12027-B

Slide No.

Two hens in the back-yard for each person in the house will keep your family in eggs. Start today. Keep some hens.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry

Campaign

Taken by

Place

Date 1917-18

Published in

File No. 12033-B

Slide No.

Don't have a worthless back-yard. Keep chickens. Every dozen eggs or pound of poultry meat that you provide for home consumption will release an equal amount for our soldiers and our allies.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry

Campaign

Taken by

Place

Date 1917-18

Published in

File No. 12031-B

Slide No.

Uncle Sam appeals to every farmer, every resident of suburban towns and villages to keep chickens—more chickens. Eggs and poultry will help to make up the shortage in beef and pork.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry

Campaign

Taken by

Place

Date 1917-18

Published in

File No. 12029-B

Slide No.

More chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and squabs are needed for meat food, as there is a growing shortage in beef, pork, and other red meats. Do your part and raise all you can.

A hen in confinement eats the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grain a year and drinks about 10 gallons of water. She should lay about 12 dozen eggs at an approximate value of \$5.00.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry
Campaign
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date 1917-18
Published in _____
File No. 12030-B Slide No. _____

One hundred hens on every farm and one hundred eggs from every hen will double the production of poultry and eggs and increase the nation's food supply 1,500,000 tons.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry
Campaign
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date 1917-18
Published in _____
File No. 12025-B Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry
Campaign
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date 1917-18
Published in _____
File No. 12026-B Slide No. _____

Hatch your chicks early. They are hardier, grow more rapidly and the pullets will lay in winter when eggs are scarce and high in price.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry
Campaign
Taken by
Place
Date 1917-18
Published in
File No. 12032-B Slide No.

Chickens weigh about 2 ounces when hatched, the larger breeds sometimes weigh 12 to 14 pounds at 7 or 8 months. No other kind of live stock can be grown so quickly.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry
Campaign
Taken by
Place
Date 1917-18
Published in
File No. 12034-B Slide No.

More poultry and eggs will help to feed "the boys over there." Show your patriotism by helping to increase the supply.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry
Campaign
Taken by
Place
Date 1917-18
Published in
File No. 12028-B Slide No.

Chickens can be fed on table scraps, boiled potato peelings and other vegetables ordinarily wasted. Convert this waste into meat and eggs by keeping a few hens.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart used in Extension Poultry
Campaign
Taken by
Place
Date 1917-18
Published in
File No. 12035-B Slide No.

Keep Poultry In Your Backyard

Two hens in the backyard for each person in the house will keep a family in fresh eggs.

IN TIME OF PEACE A PROFITABLE RECREATION
IN TIME OF WAR A PATRIOTIC DUTY

For full information on Backyard Poultry Keeping write for copy of
Farmers' Bulletin No. 889 to the

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAVE EGGS!

Farmers and housewives everywhere should preserve eggs for home use. Preserve when cheap and plentiful to use when scarce and high in price.

USE ONE PART WATER GLASS
TO NINE PARTS WATER

For detailed information write your State Agricultural College or

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: ~~Chart - Keep Poultry in your backyard~~

Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 8664-C Slide No.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Chart - Save Eggs

Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 8665-C Slide No.

Gizzard.—Although this enlargement is not considerable, it plays an important part in the phenomena of digestion, its sides

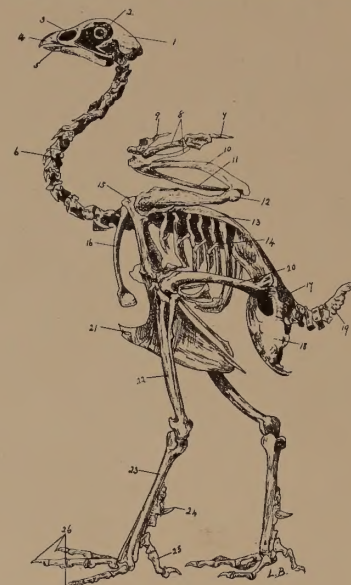


FIG. 5.—SKELETON OF THE FOWL.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Skull. | 10. Ulna. | 18. Ischium. |
| 2. Eye cavity. | 11. Radius. | 19. Pygostyle. |
| 3. Nasal cavity. | 12. Humerus. | 20. Femur bone. [bone. |
| 4. Upper mandible. | 13. Backbone. | 21. Sternum or breast- |
| 5. Lower mandible. | 14. Ribs. | 22. Tibia. |
| 6. Vertebrae of the neck. | 15. Scapula. | 23. Tarso-metatarsus. |
| 7. Digit. | 16. Clavicles (merry- | 24. Spur. |
| 8. Bones of hand. | 17. Acetabulum. | 25. Back toe. |
| 9. Digit. | | 26. Toes. |

being covered with glandulous follicles, which secrete a juice analogous to the gastric juice. This ventricle is larger in birds which are destitute of the crop than in those which have that organ.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Skeleton of the Fowl

Taken by.....

Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 18046-B

Slide No.

*HAVE THE HATCHING
DONE BY MAY 1ST
THEN SELL OR KILL
THE MALE BIRDS
SO AS TO PRODUCE
THE INFERTILE EGG.*

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Rooster Day
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date 1914
Published in _____
File No. 7466-B Slide No. 551

***ROOSTER DAY
IS TO BE HELD IN
KENTUCKY
AND
TENNESSEE
MAY 16***

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Rooster Day
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date 1914
Published in _____
File No. 7463-B Slide No. 548

*DON'T FORGET TO FATTEN
THE ROOSTERS FOR MAY 16*

ROOSTER DAY.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE

MAY 16.

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Rooster Day
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date 1914
Published in _____
File No. 7465-B Slide No. 550

*PRODUCE THE
INFERTILE EGG*

MARKET THE ROOSTERS

ROOSTER DAY

MAY 16

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Rooster Day
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date 1914
Published in _____
File No. 7464-B Slide No. 549



Subject Feather Brooder
 Taken by _____
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in Slide 379
 File No. 5251 - B



Subject Sixteen toe-marks for chickens
 Taken by _____
 Place _____
 Date Slide #204
 Published in Fig. I, B.A.I. Bulletin #141
 File No. 5765 - B Bronze No. 16 1046

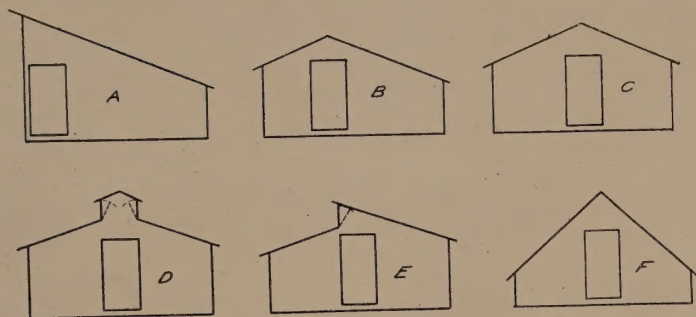


FIG. 5.—Types of roofs for poultry houses. A, shed; B, combination; C, gable; D, monitor; E, semi-monitor; F, A-shaped.

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Types of Roofs for Poultry Houses

Taken by

Place

Date

Published in F. B. 574

File No. 8433-B Slide No. 739

NATURE PROVIDES: SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION: POULTRYMEN FEED:

WORMS AND BUGS.

*NITROGENOUS MATERIAL
OR PROTEIN.*

*EGGS, MEAT (GREEN BONE
OR BEEF SCRAP), MILK
OR COTTAGE CHEESE.*

SEEDS.

NON-NITROGENOUS.

*WHEAT, OATS, CORN,
BARLEY, ETC.*

GREENS.

FRESH AND DRIED.

*LETTUCE, CABBAGE, KALE,
MANGLES, ALFALFA,
CLOVER, ETC.*

GRIT.

MINERAL MATTER.

GRIT AND OYSTER SHELL.

WATER.

WATER.

WATER.

Subject Table of Feed Comparison

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

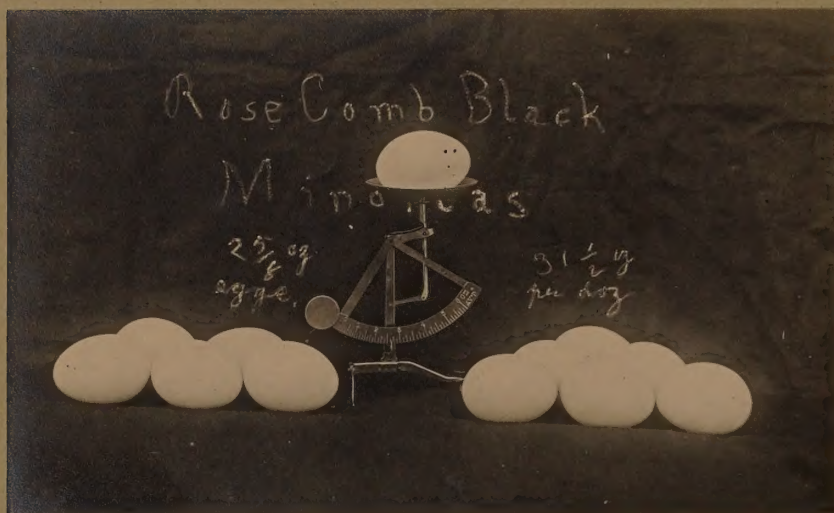
Published in Slide #297 Bronide No. 66

File No. 2939 - C

RELATIVE LOSS OF FERTILE vs. INFERTILE EGGS.

FERTILE EGGS	{ ON THE FARM	29.0%
	{ AT COUNTRY STORE	7.1%
	{ TRANSPORTATION TO PACKING HOUSE	6.4%
	TOTAL	42.5%
INFERTILE EGGS	{ ON THE FARM	15.5%
	{ AT COUNTRY STORE	4.0%
	{ TRANSPORTATION TO PACKING HOUSE	4.7%
	TOTAL	24.2%

Subject Table Showing Relative Loss of Fertile
 Taken by and Infertile Eggs
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in Slide 384
 File No. 5770 - B Bronide No. 129.



Subject Rose Comb Black Minorca Eggs.
 Taken by _____
 Place Charles F. Jordan, Jefferson, Wis.
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 5401 - B

Pay to the
order of

No. _____



Winchester, Va. _____

19 _____

\$ _____

Dollars

For _____

"BARRED ROCK"

THE BIRD OF FREDERICK COUNTY'S CHOICE

Farmers & Merchants National Bank,

68-139

Winchester, Va. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject: ~~Blank check with Barred Rock Cockerel~~
~~printed on face.~~ Farmers National Bank,

Taken by ~~Winchester, Va.~~

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. ~~11568-C~~ Slide No. _____

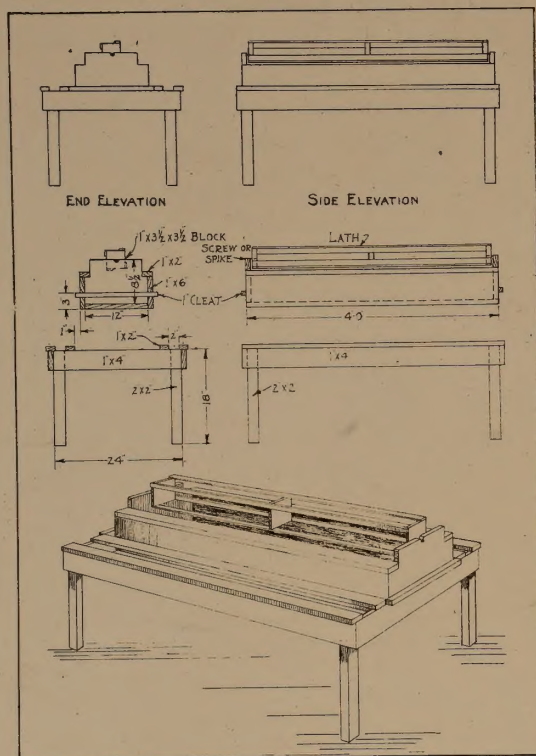


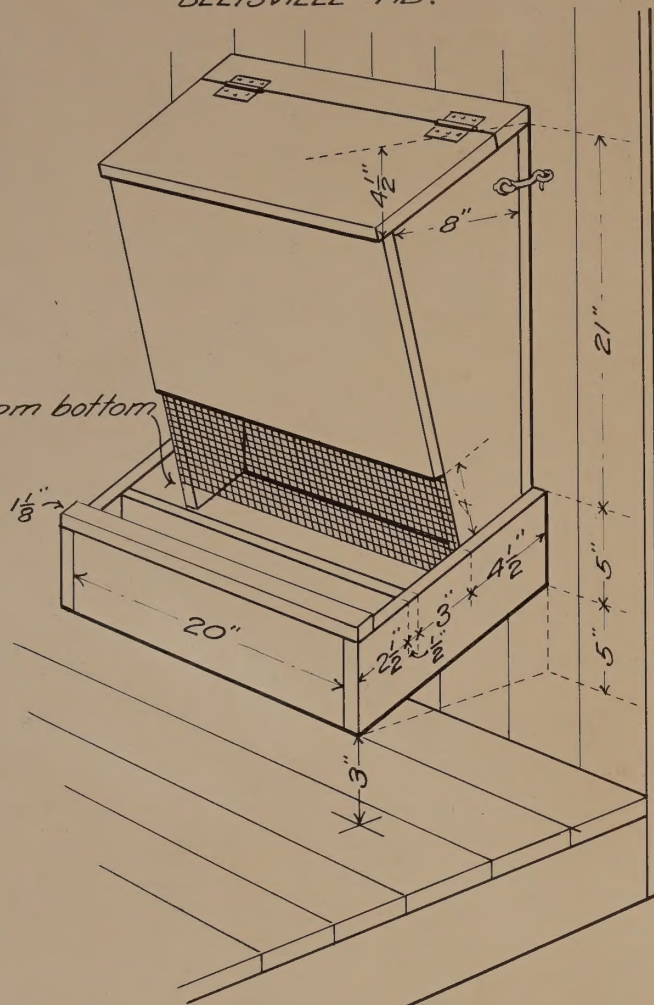
FIG. 17.—A NON-WASTING DRY MASH HOPPER

Two way feeder which prevents waste of dry mash. Revolving top eliminates roosting. Can be as readily filled from storage bin as other type of hopper that tends to clog or feeds too rapidly.

A. H. Form 133

Subject A non-wasting dry mash hopper. Two-way
feeder which prevents waste of dry mash. Re-
volving top eliminates roosting. Can
be as readily filled from storage bin as
other type of hopper that tends to clog or
feeds too rapidly.
File No. 32447-B
Slide No. _____

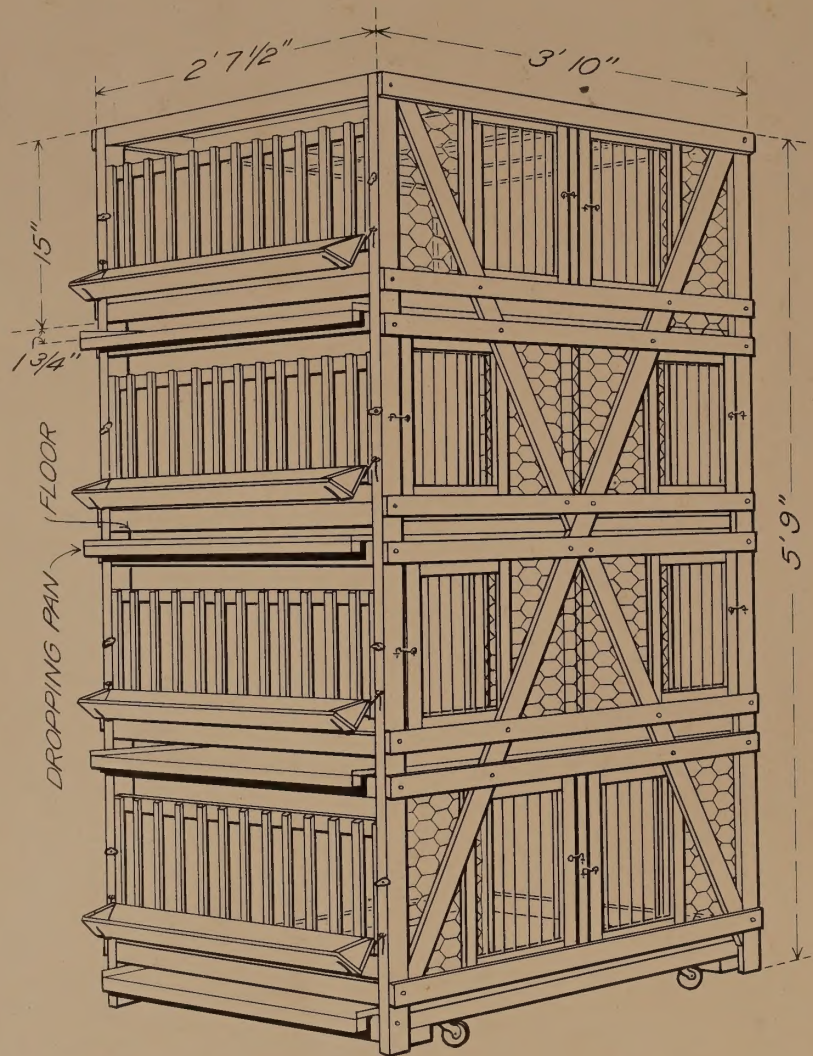
DRY MASH HOPPER
USED AT
GOVERNMENT POULTRY FARM
BELTSVILLE MD.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIV.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Drawing of Dry Mash Hopper in use at
Poultry Plant
Taken by _____
Place U. S. Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md.
Date 1919
Published in _____
File No. 11804-C Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Drawing of fattening battery

Taken by _____
Place _____
Date 1919
Published in _____
File No. 11805-C Slide No. _____

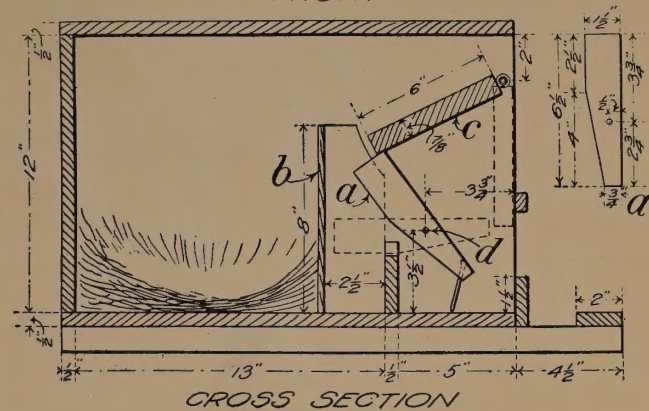
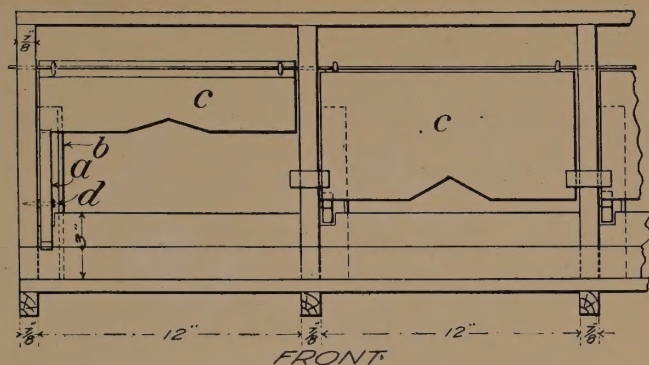


FIG. 2.—Details of construction of trap nest.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Line drawing of cross section of
Trap Nest

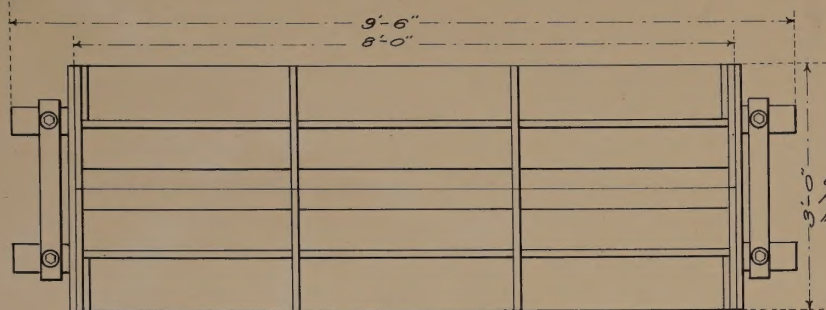
Taken by
Place

Date

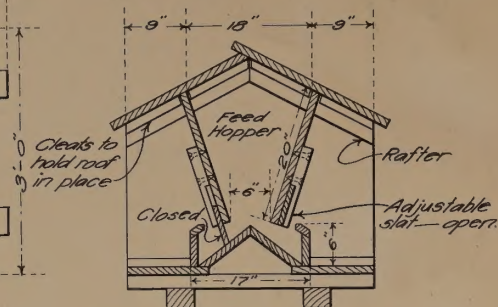
Published in JVB, WS 4

File No. 17066-B

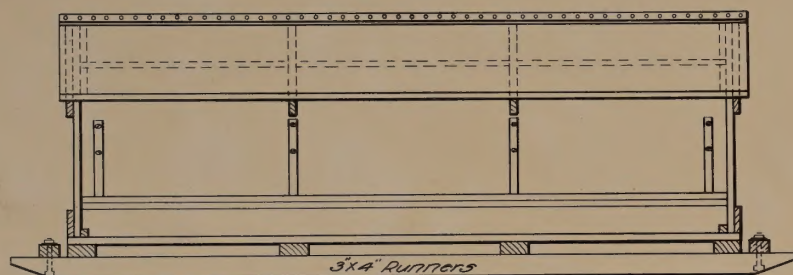
Slide No.



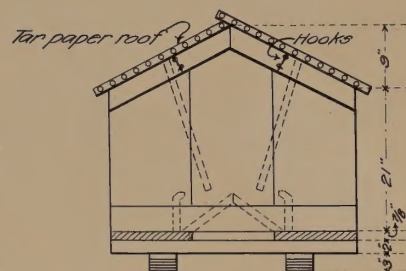
PLAN (COVER OFF)



CROSS SECTION



SIDE



END

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

OUT DOOR FEED HOPPER

USED AT GOVERNMENT POULTRY FARM
BELTSVILLE MD.

Scale: 1 inch = 1 foot.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Line drawing of Out-door Feed Hopper

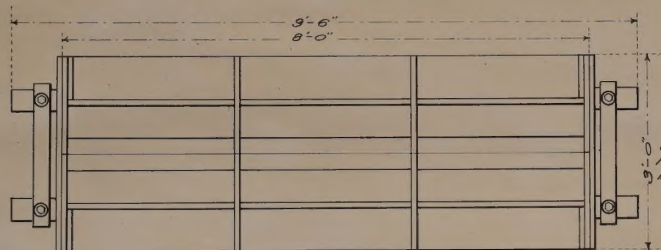
Taken by _____

Place Beltsville Farm

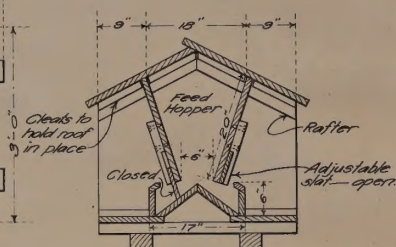
Date 1919

Published in _____

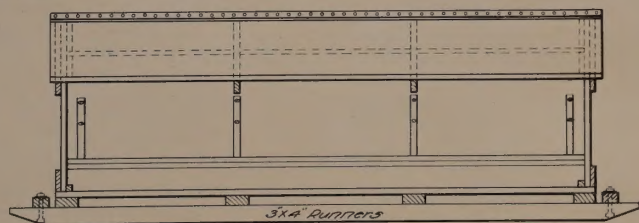
File No. 12343-C Slide No. _____



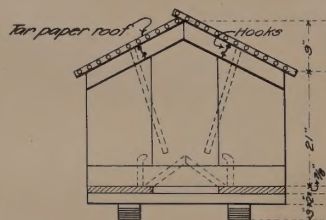
PLAN (COVER OFF)



CROSS SECTION



SIDE



END

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

OUT DOOR FEED HOPPER

USED AT GOVERNMENT POULTRY FARM
BELTSVILLE MD.

Scale: 1 inch = 1 foot.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Line drawing of Out-door Feed Hopper

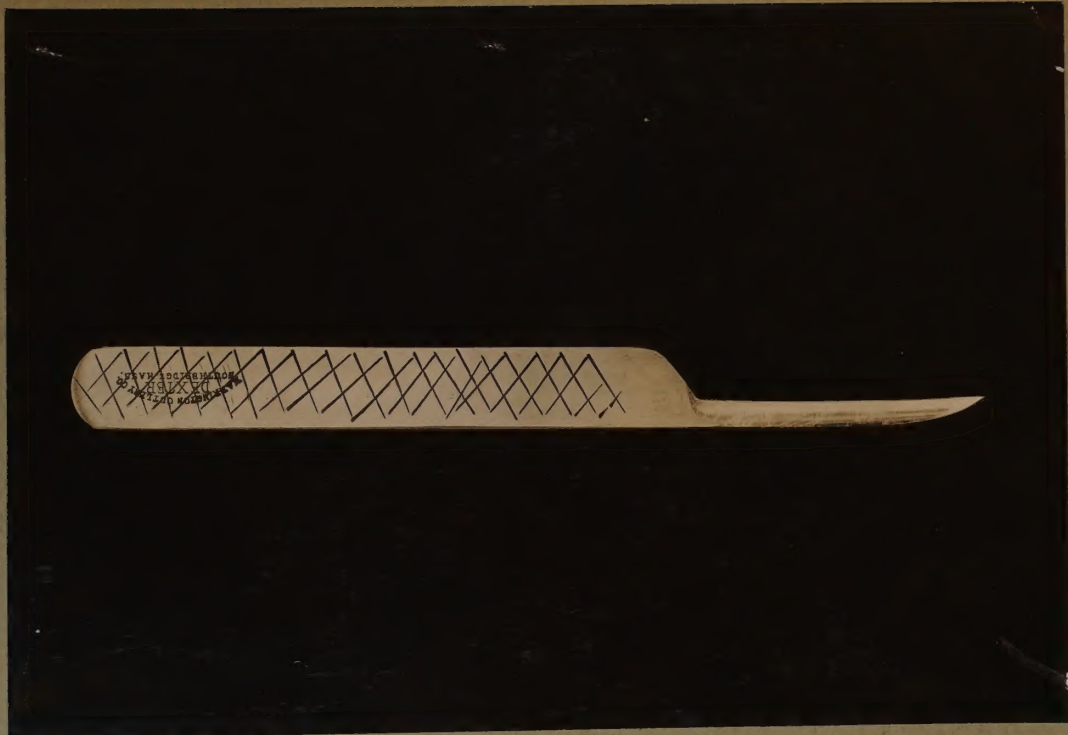
Taken by _____

Place Beltsville Farm

Date 1919

Published in _____

File No. 12342-C Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Turkey Killing knife

Taken by _____

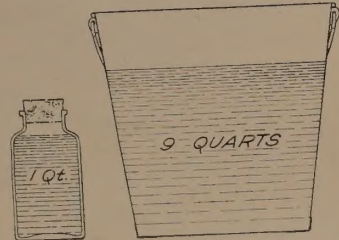
Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

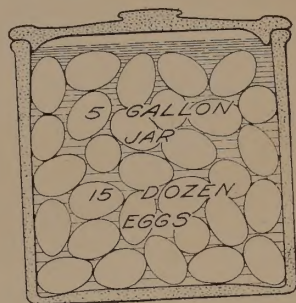
File No. 17239-B Slide No. _____

PRESERVING EGGS WATER-GLASS METHOD



COMMERCIAL
WATER GLASS

WATER
BOILED AND COOLED



EGGS
IN DILUTED WATER GLASS

A. H. Form 133

Subject: ~~Preserving eggs - Waterglass method~~

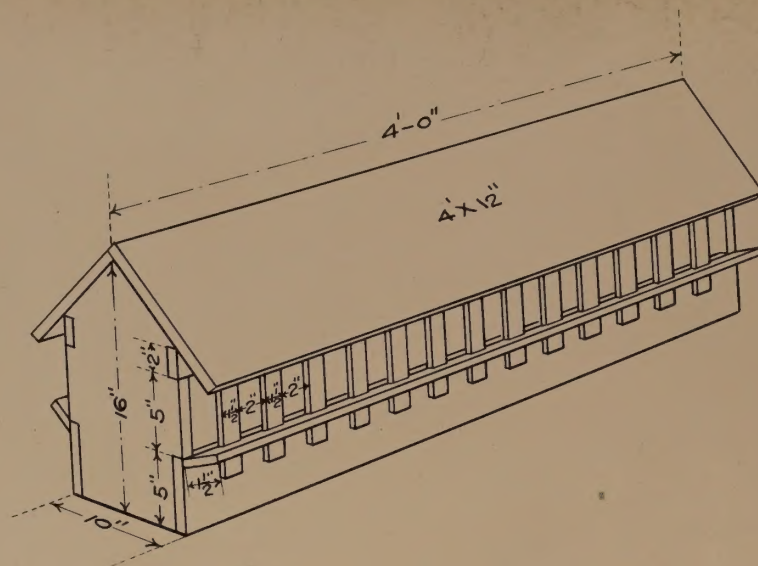
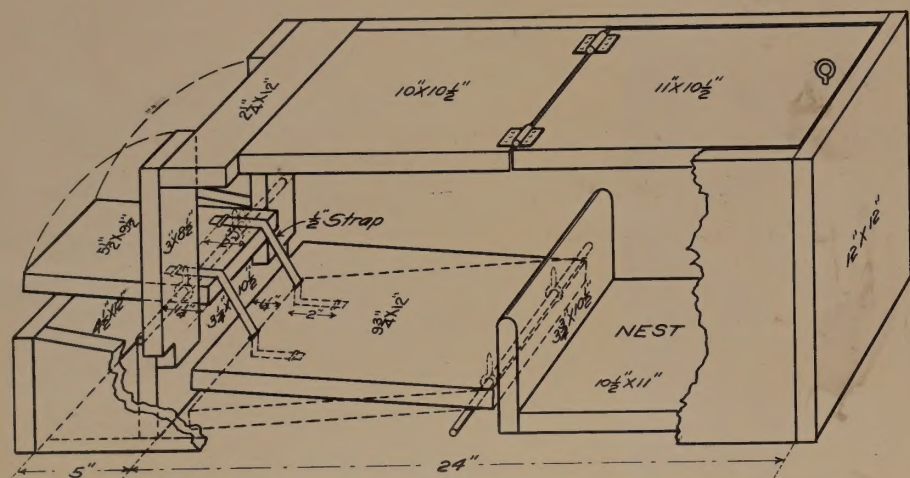
Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17906-B Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Drawing showing trap nest

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17730-B Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Working drawing showing feed hopper

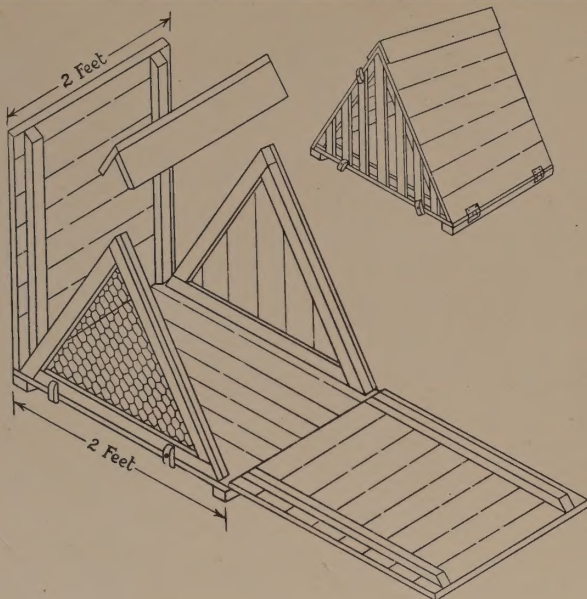
Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

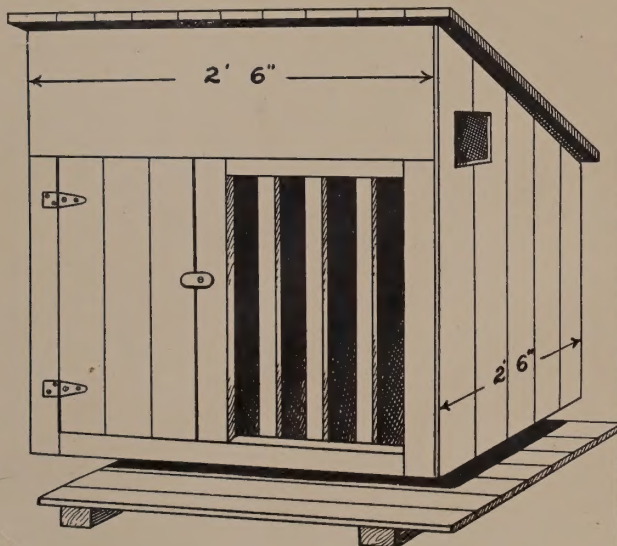
File No. 17729-B Slide No. _____



"A" shaped brood coop for hen and chickens.

Subject: A-shaped brood coop for hens and chicks

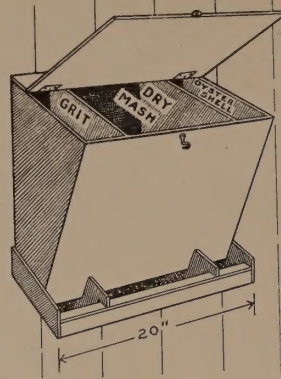
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in Feb. 11.07
File No. 17439-B Slide No. _____



Box brood coop for hen and chicks.

Subject: Box brood coop for hen and chicks

Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in Feb. 11.07
File No. 17438-B Slide No. _____

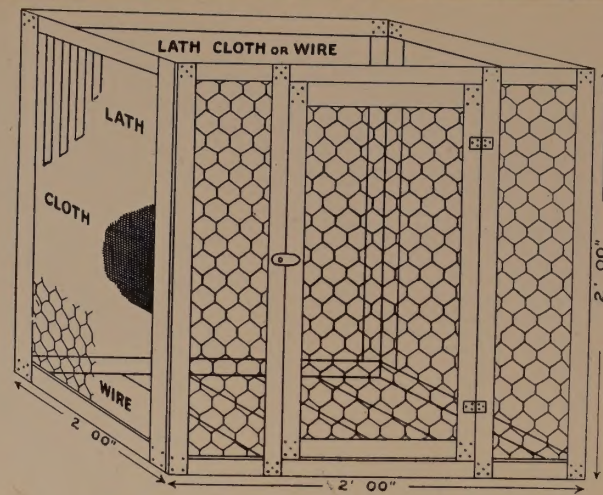


Dry-mash hopper.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Dry-mash hopper

Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in Feb. 11.07
File No. 17440-B Slide No. _____

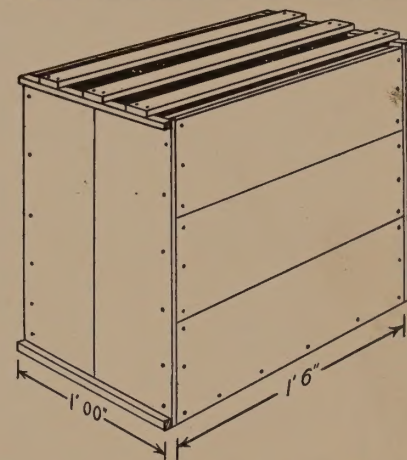


Homemade exhibition coop.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Homemade exhibition coop

Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in Feb. 11.07
File No. 17437-B Slide No. _____

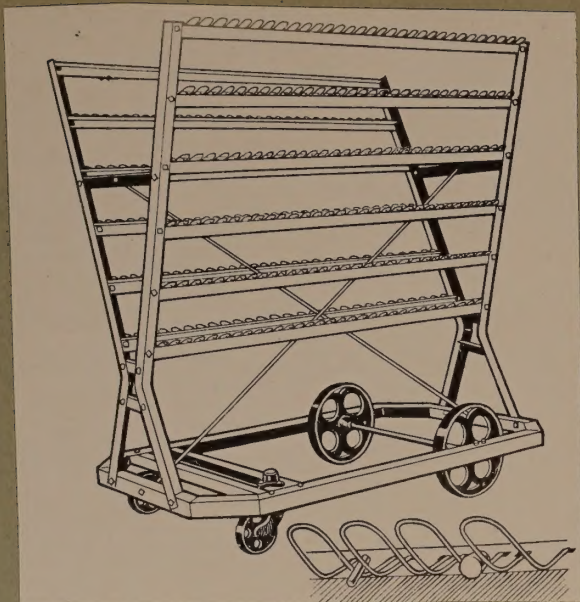


Coop for shipping exhibition fowls.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Coops for shipping exhibition fowls

Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in Feb. 11.07
File No. 17436-B Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Poultry cooling rack (Universal)

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17802-B Slide No. _____



FIG 14.—Cramming machine in operation.

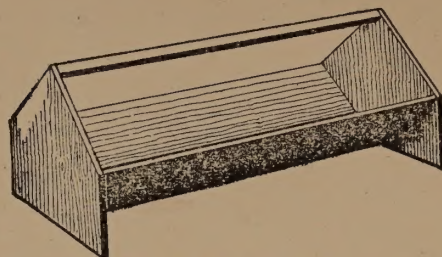


FIG. 2.—Feed trough.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Feed trough

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17723-B

Slide No. _____

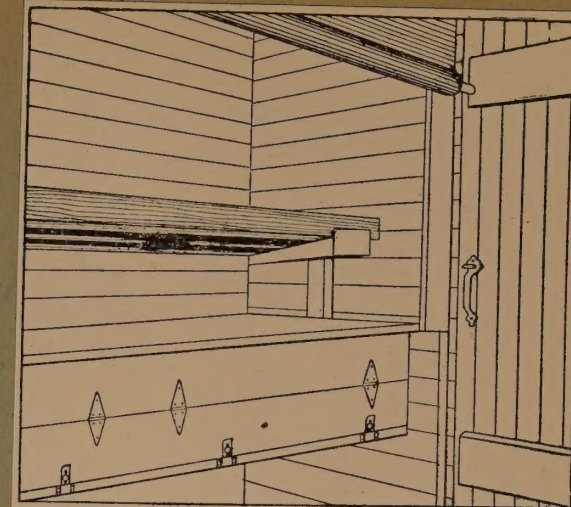


FIG. 5 —Curtained roosts and hinged nest boxes.

H. Form 133

Subject: Curtained roosts and hinged nest boxes

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17722-B

Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Cramming machine in operation

Taken by _____

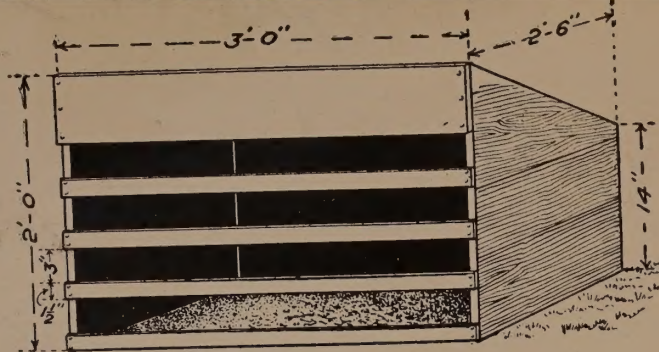
Place _____

Date _____

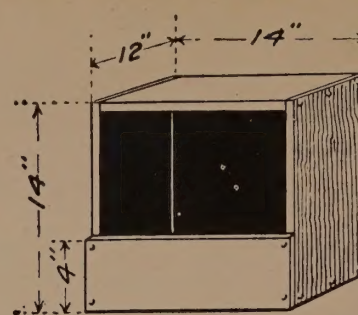
Published in _____

File No. 17724-B

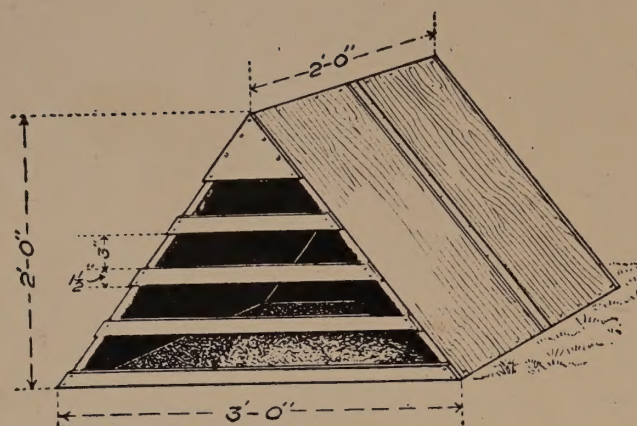
Slide No. _____



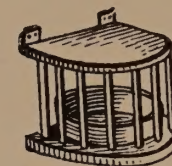
2—Box coop for hen and chickens



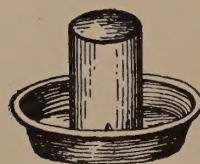
4—A nest for a sitting hen



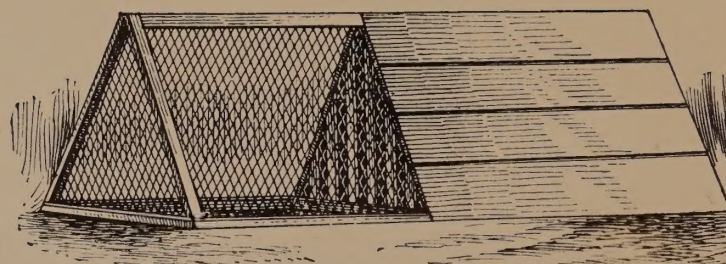
1—A-shaped coop for hen and chickens



5—A drinking fountain



6—A drinking fountain



3—Chicken coop with enclosed run

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Poultry appliances for small flocks

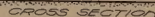
Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 12852-C Slide No. 134

BILI OF MATTERIA

SHED ROOF LAYING HOUSE

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, U.S. DEPT OF AGRICULTURE

Subject: Plan for shed roof laying house

Taken by _____

Place. _____

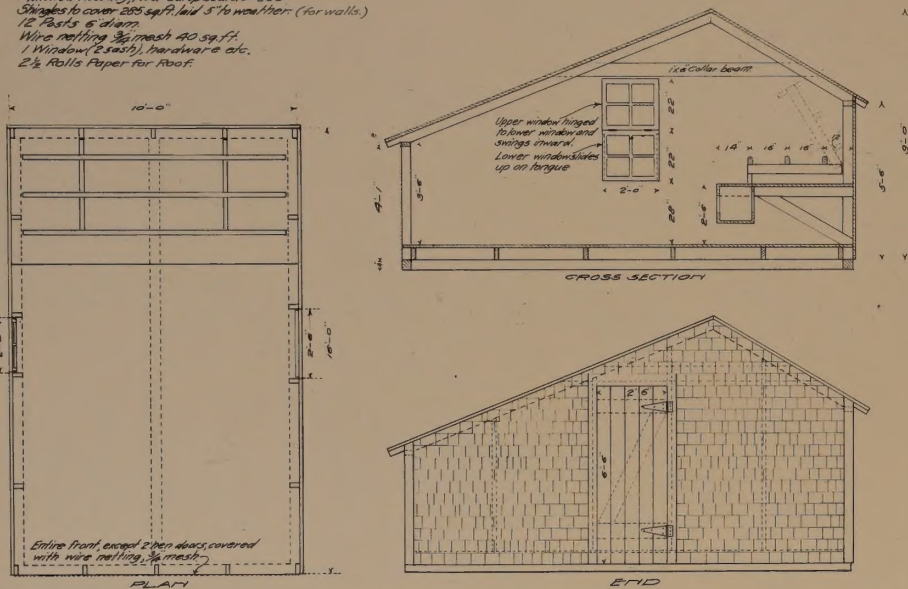
Date.....

Published in

File No. 12855-C Slide No.

BILL OF MATERIAL				
USE	SIZE	NO. OF PIECES	LINEAL FEET	BOARD MEASURE
Sills	4x6	3	15'	64
Sills	2x4	2	10'	27
Plates	2x4	2	10'	14
Floor joist	2x6	6	10'	60
Roofers	2x4	5	14'	47
Roofers	2x4	5	8'	27
Shed boards	2x4	5	10'	34
Shed boards	2x4	12	8'	64
Roofers	2x3	3	10'	15
Total				332

Rough sheathing, sides 315
 Sheathing surfaced one side roof 230
 Matched flooring, floor subboards 285
 Shingles to cover 285 sq. ft. laid 5 to weather (for walls)
 12 Posts 6" diam.
 Wire netting $\frac{3}{8}$ " mesh 40 sq. ft.
 1 Window (2 sash), hardware etc.
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rolls Paper for Roof.



LAYING HOUSE SIMILAR TO THE TOLMAN OPEN FRONT HOUSE
 FOR 50 HENS

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Plan for laying house similar to Tolman open front house for 50 hens

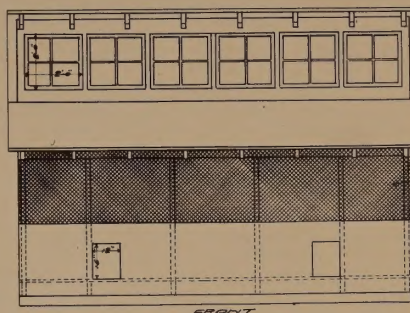
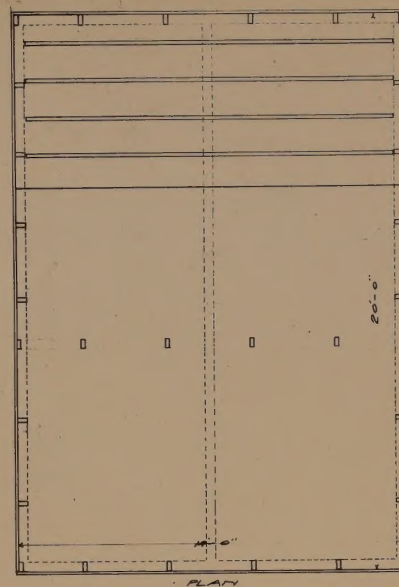
Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 12854-C Slide No.



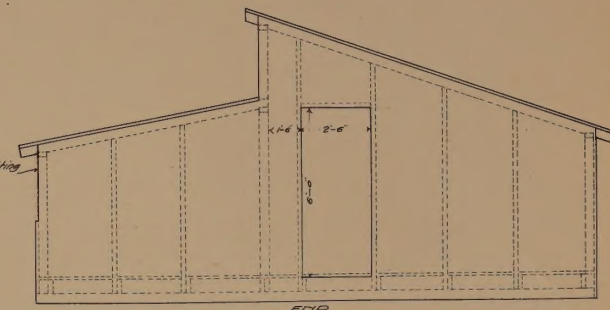
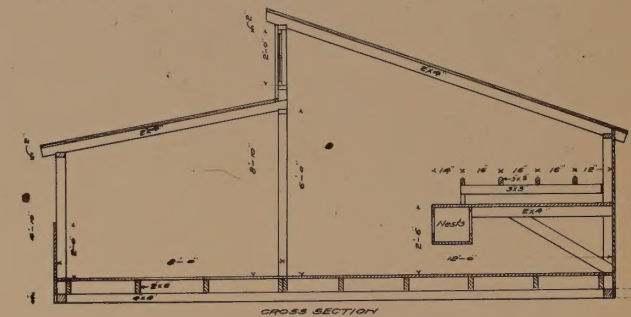
Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'

LAYING HOUSE SIMILAR TO WOODS OPEN FRONT HOUSE
 FOR 75 HENS

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BILL OF MATERIAL				
USE	SIZE	NO. OF PIECES	LINEAL FEET	BOARD MEASURE
Sills	4x6	3	20'	80
Sills	2x4	2	14'	38
Plates	2x4	4	14'	38
Floor joist	2x6	10	14'	140
Roofers	2x4	8	14'	75
Roofers	2x4	8	10'	54
Shed boards	2x4	12	8'	64
Roofers	2x3	3	14'	42
Total				651

Sheathing surfaced one side, sides & roof 800
 Matched flooring, floor & sub boards 475
 Roofing paper, roof, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ rolls
 Wire netting $\frac{3}{8}$ " mesh 40 sq. ft.
 1 Window (2 sash), hardware etc.
 12 Posts 6" diam.
 6 Half inch windows 2x2
 Hardware etc.
 Note: This house may be made with a full floor at this cost.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Plan for laying house similar to Woods open front house for 75 hens

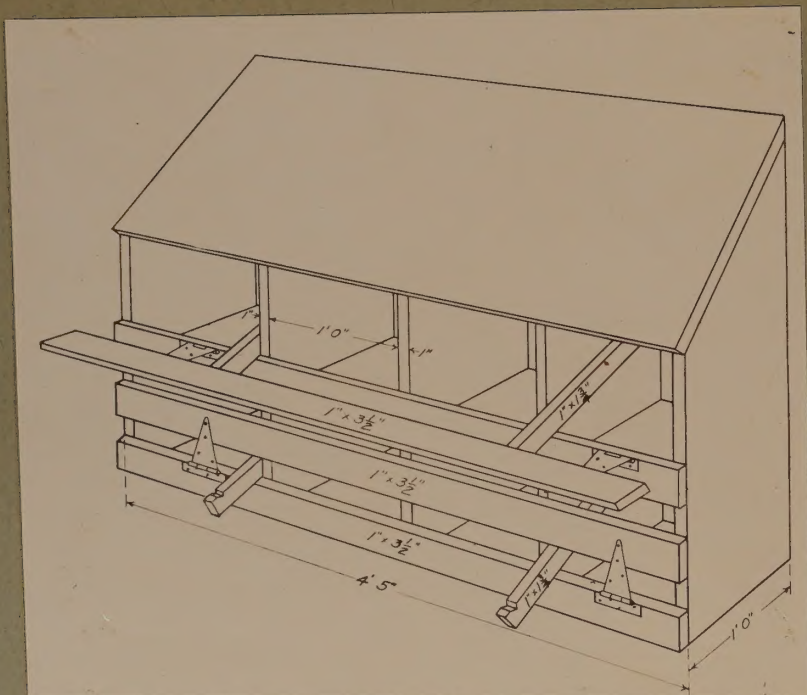
Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 12853-C Slide No. 1340



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Details of Purdue Wall nests

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17668-B Slide No. _____

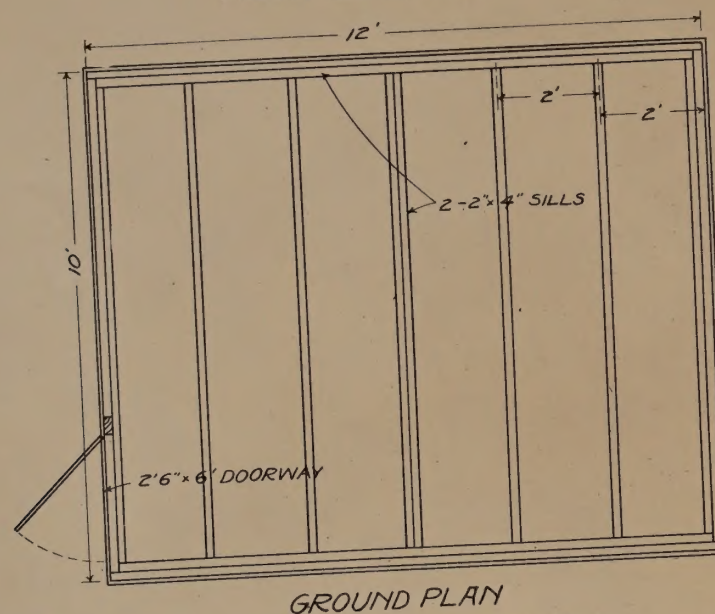
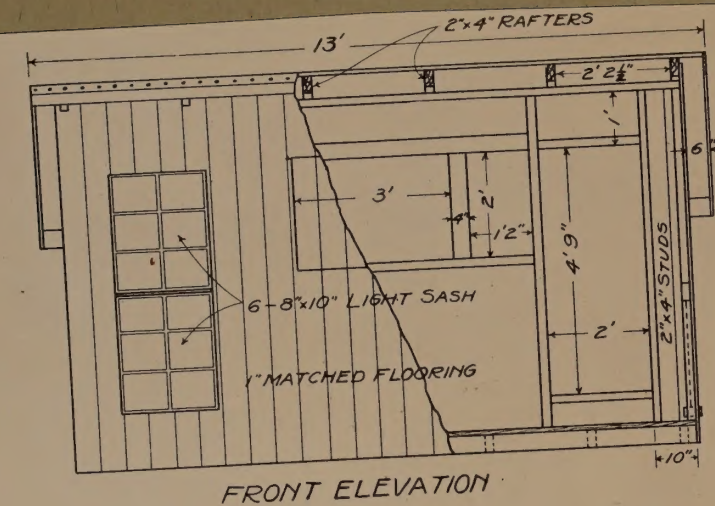


Fig. 4. Purdue Shed-roofed Colony Brooder House

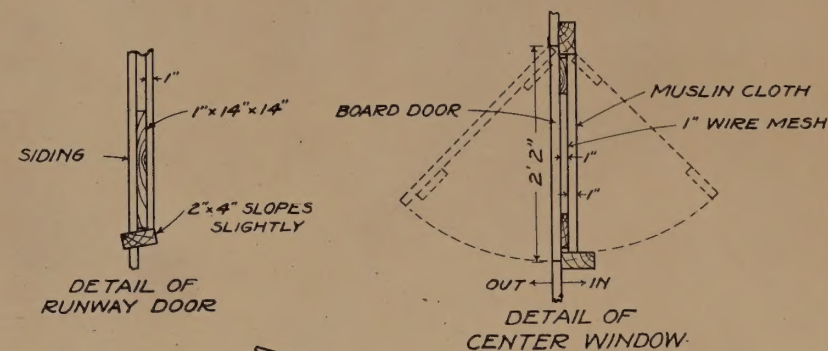
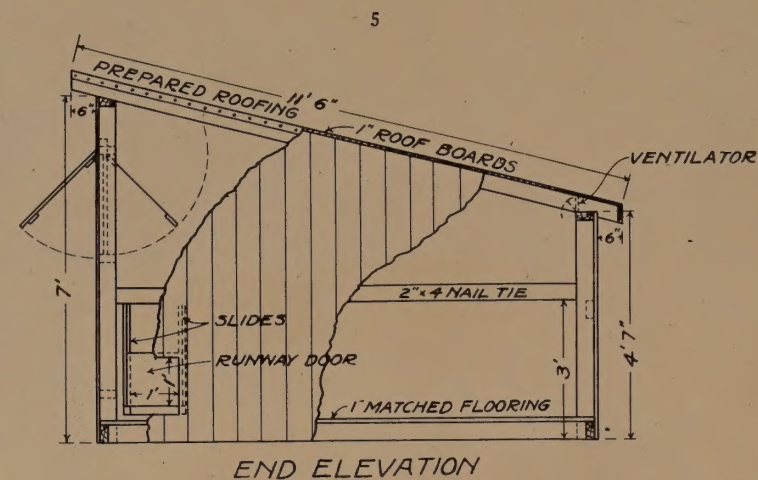


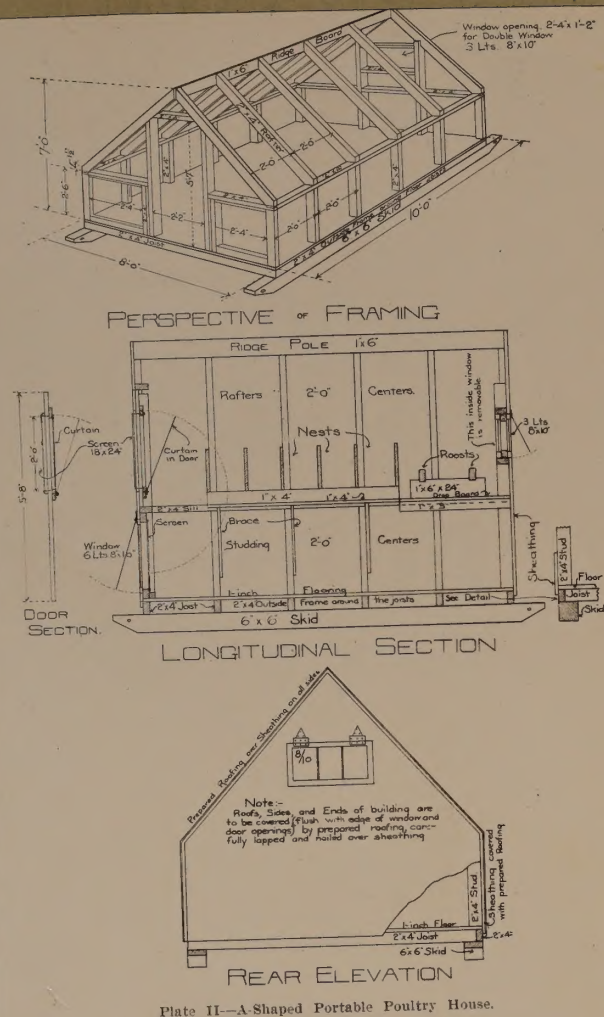
Fig. 5. Purdue Shed-roofed Colony Brooder House

H. Form 133

Subject: Ground plan, Purdue Shed-roofed
Colony Brooder House
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 13059-C Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Detail of ventilator, Purdue
Shed-roof Colony Brooder House
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 13058-C Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: A-shaped portable poultry house

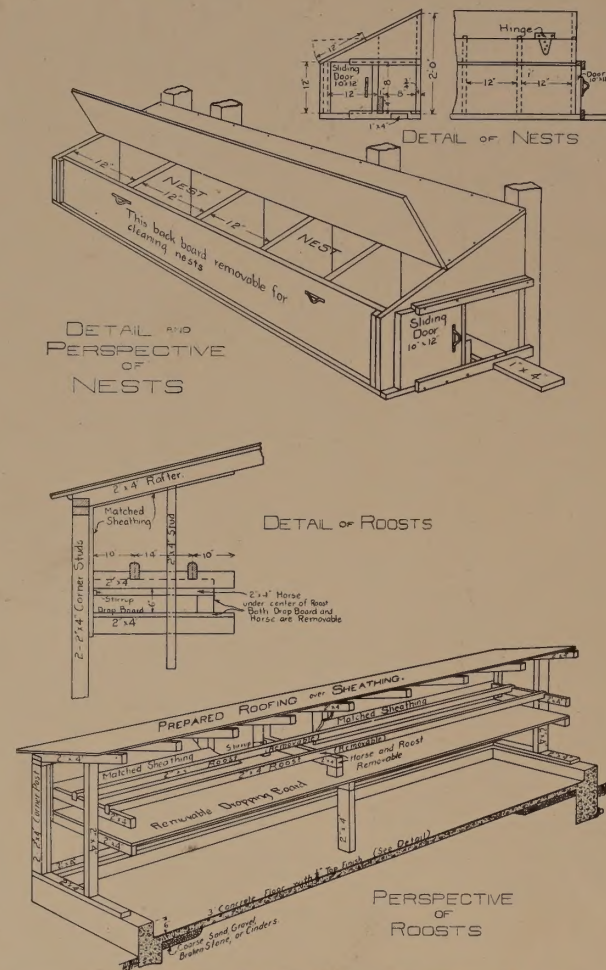
Taken by

Place Kansas

Date

Published in

File No. 17651-B Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Nests and roosts. Details

Farm poultry house

Taken by

Place Kansas

Date

Published in

File No. 17650-B Slide No. 1342

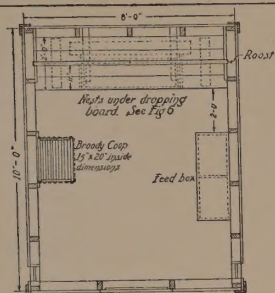


FIG. 1 - FLOOR PLAN

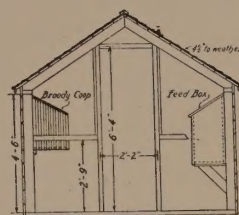


FIG. 2 - FRONT VIEW
Showing Construction

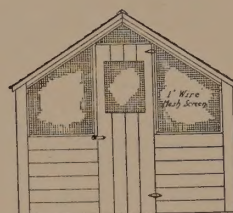


FIG. 3 - FRONT ELEVATION

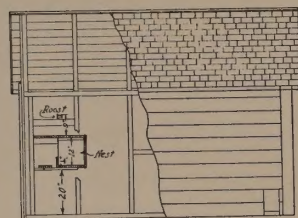


FIG. 4 - SIDE VIEW SHOWING CONSTRUCTION

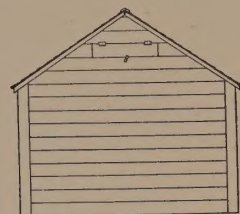


FIG. 5 - REAR VIEW SHOWING VENTILATION

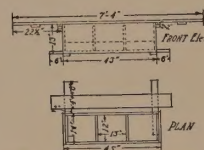


FIG. 6 - NESTS and ARRANGEMENT

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
DEPT. OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY
LAYING HOUSE FOR 12 HENS
Scale 1/8" = 1'
May 1918 Drawn by W. C. Peck

Plan for model back yard poultry house, 8 by 10 feet. Large blue print (working plan) can be obtained by application to the Poultry Department, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Plan for model back yard poultry house

Taken by

Place Massachusetts

Date

Published in

File No. 17652-B Slide No.

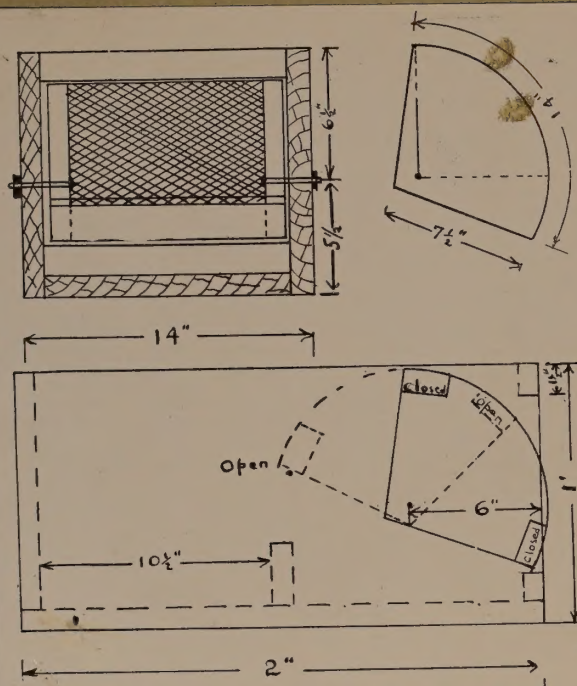


FIG. 5.—DETAILS OF TRAP NEST

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Details of trap nest

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17645-B

Slide No. _____

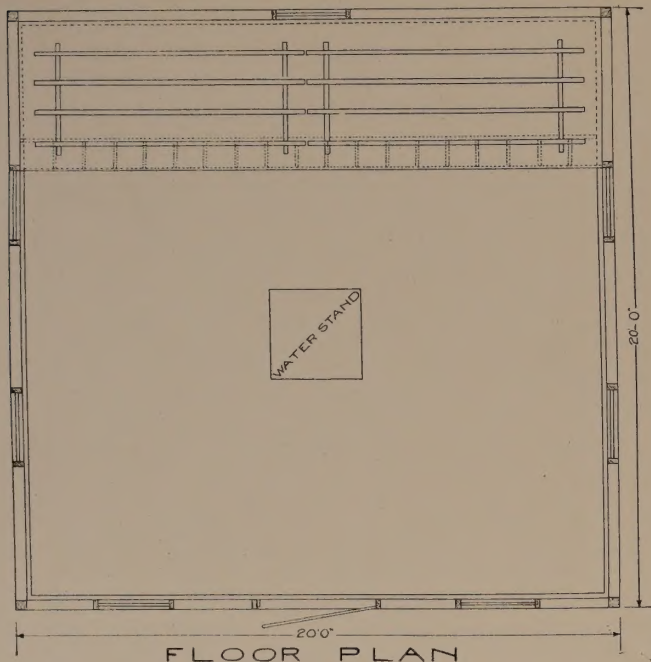
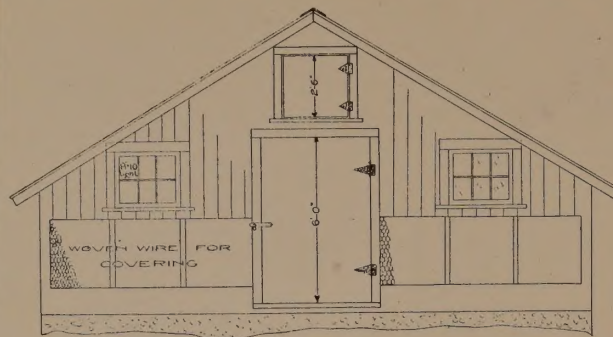
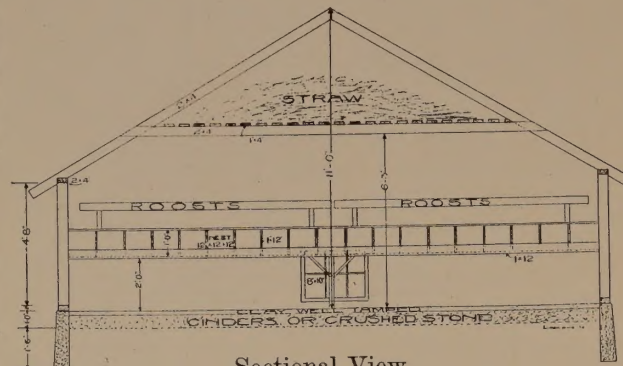


FIG. 2.—ROOMY BUT ECONOMICAL

The roosts should be on the north side away from drafts.



Front View



Sectional View

FIG. 3.—VENTILATION AND INSULATION

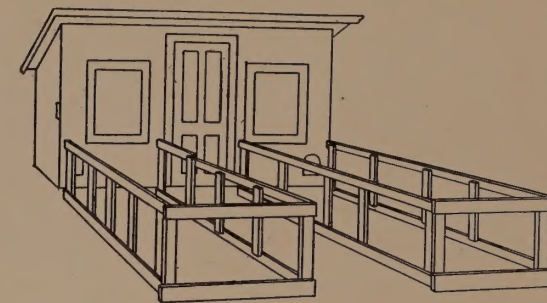


FIG. 3.—COLONY HOUSE WITH TWO FLOCKS

At first the chickens run in small pens 4x12 feet, made from temporary wire-covered frames.

H. Form 133

Subject: Colony house with two flocks

Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17655-B

Slide No. 1339

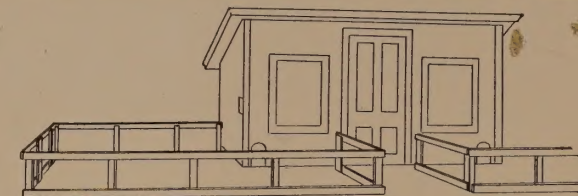


FIG. 4.—AS THE CHICKS GROW, THE YARDS ENLARGE

The addition of a 16 foot section makes the pen larger, and takes in new ground.

H. Form 133

Subject: Floor plan, roomy but economical

Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17654-B

Slide No.

H. Form 133

Subject: Poultry house interior, showing insulation and ventilation

Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17641-B

Slide No.

H. Form 133

Subject: Enlarged yard on brooder house for growing chicks

Taken by

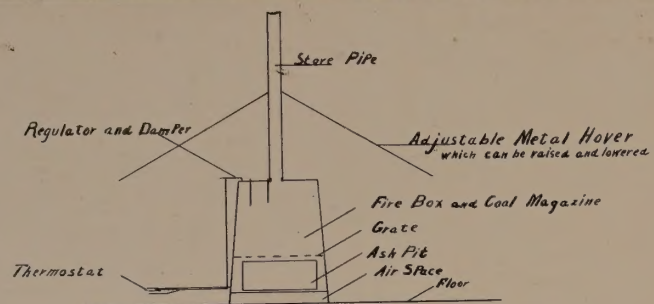
Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17670-B

Slide No.



Coal Stove Brooder

FIG. 1.—Working parts of coal stove brooder.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Working part of coal stove brooder

Taken by _____

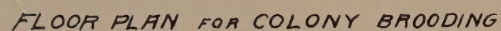
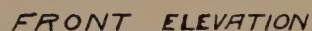
Place Montana

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17646-B

Slide No. _____

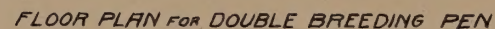
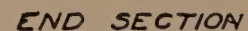


Subject: Floor plan for colony brooding house

Place Nebraska

Published in

File No. 17663-B Slide No. _____



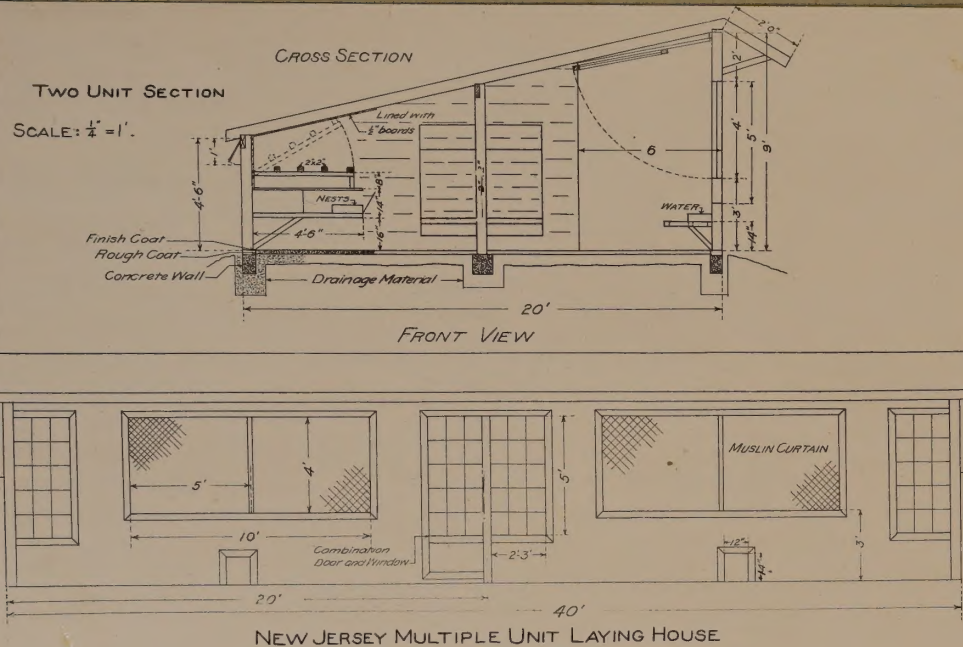
Subject: Floor plan for double breeding pen

Place Nebraska

Date _____

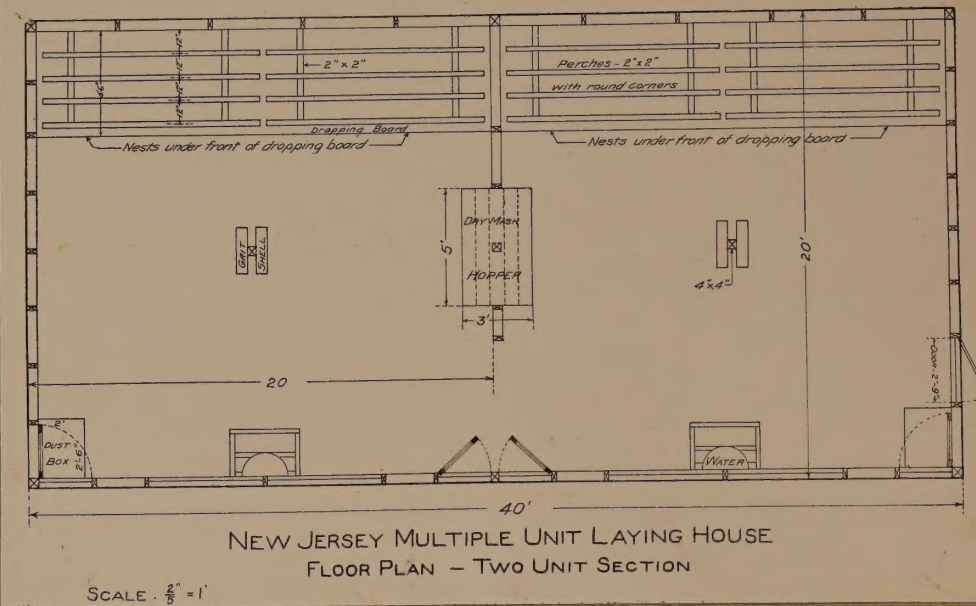
Published in

File No. **17664-B** Slide No.



NEW JERSEY MULTIPLE UNIT LAYING HOUSE

Fig. 6. Working plans of New Jersey Multiple Unit Laying House, cross section and front view.
Note:—See fig. 2 (p. 5) for floor plan.



NEW JERSEY MULTIPLE UNIT LAYING HOUSE
FLOOR PLAN - TWO UNIT SECTION

A. H. Form 133

Subject: New Jersey Multiple Unit Laying House

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17653-B

Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject: New Jersey Multiple Unit Laying House

Taken by _____

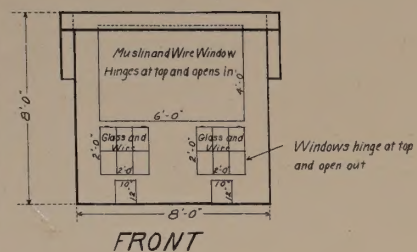
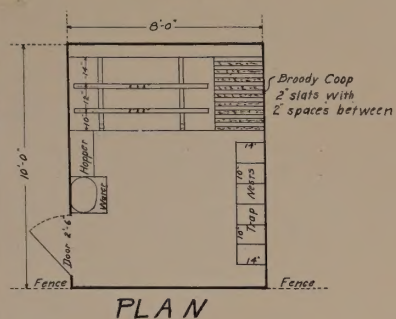
Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17642-B

Slide No. _____



COLONY LAYING HOUSE
USED AT THE
VINELAND INTERNATIONAL
EGG-LAYING AND BREEDING CONTEST

1916, 1917, 1918

Scale: $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$

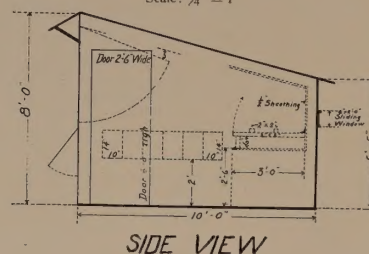


Fig. 11. Working plans of the Vineland Colony House.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Colony laying house used at the
Vineland International Egg-Laying and
Taken by breeding contest, 1917, 1918.
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17667-B Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Candee Single Brooder House
Shed roof

Taken by _____
 Place New York
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 13375-C Slide No. _____

CANDEE SINGLE BROODER HOUSE (Shed Roof)

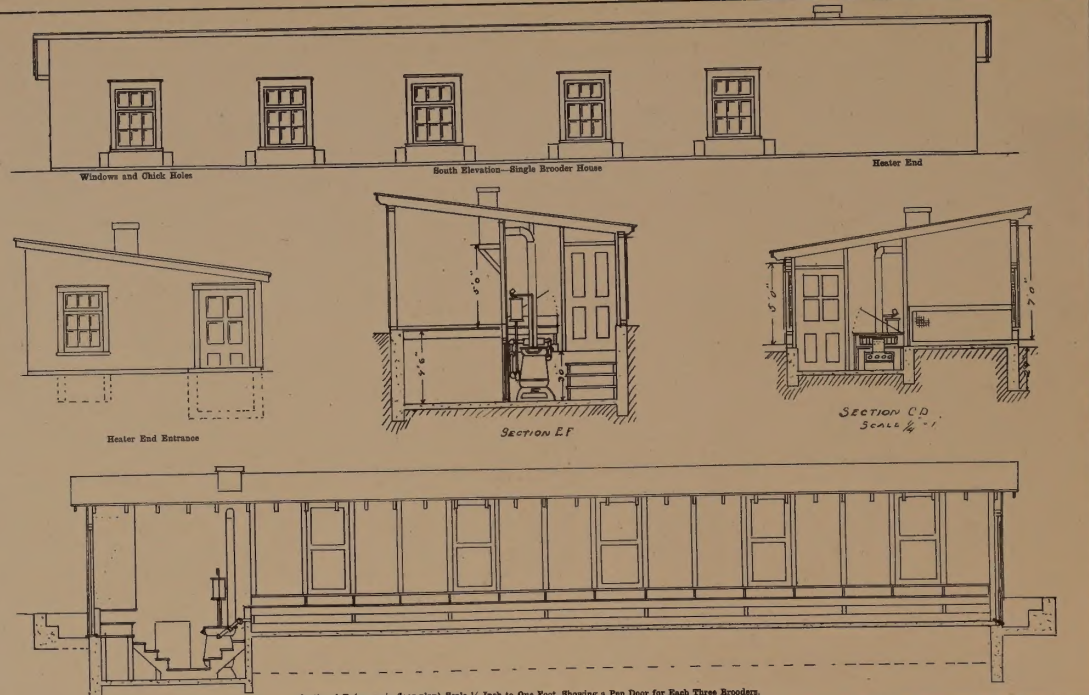
Copyright 1913 by
 CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.

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CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., EASTWOOD, N. Y.

Licensed by W. A. Schmitt Mfg. Co., Inc.

THIS single brooder house is designed for economical construction and easy operation. Preferably it should run east and west with the chick run on the south side. Space is allowed under the feed room for the coal bin. Doors are placed into every third pen, thus one can step over the removable partitions into the pen on either side. The top third of the windows is hinged to swing inward. This house can be made any length desired and the number of pens can be increased or decreased as desired. For instance on an 18-brover system, the first three brovers are included in the first unit. This leaves 15 brovers which would constitute five extra units. The bin of material would therefore require the first unit and five times the material for the extra unit. Complete specifications for the installation of the brooding system, pipe box, brooders, pens, etc., are sent with each order.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Candee Brooder House. Main floor and
Foundation Plan

Taken by _____
 Place New York
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 13366-C Slide No. _____

Material Required for First Unit

The heater house and the first unit, 40 feet long, the entire house, 100 feet long, and the foundation and covers.

FOUNDATIONS—2 1/2" x 12" x 12" concrete piers and one part cement.

FLOOR—2 1/2" x 12" x 12" concrete piers and one part cement.

HEATER HOUSE AND FIRST UNIT

HEATER HOUSE—2 1/2" x 12" x 12" concrete piers and one part cement.

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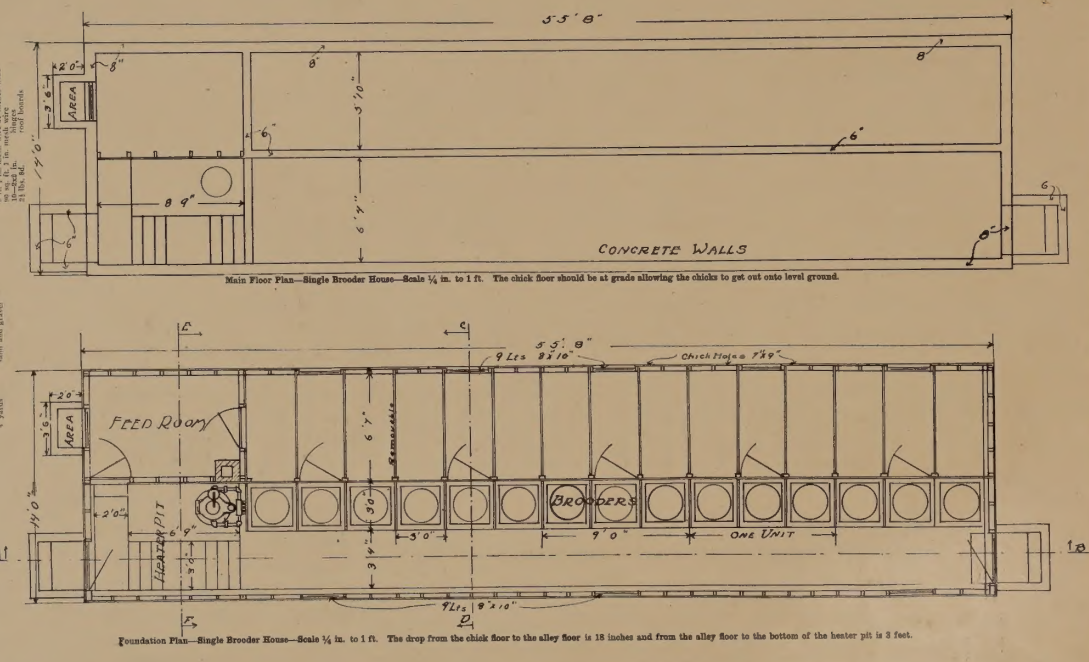
HEATER HOUSE—2 1/2" x 12" x 12" concrete piers and one part cement.

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HEATER HOUSE—2 1/2" x 12" x 12" concrete piers and one part cement.



H. Form 133

Subject: Section of Floor Plan, Candee Double
Brooder House

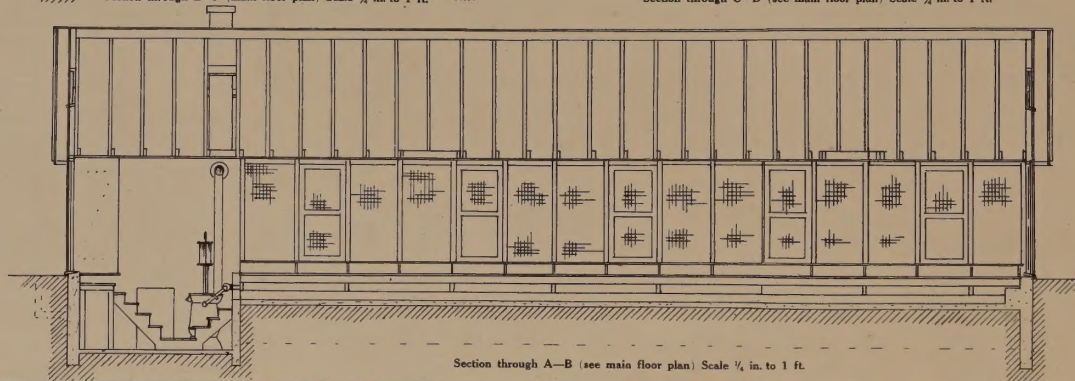
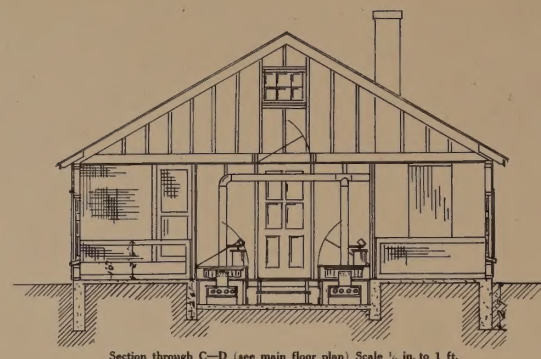
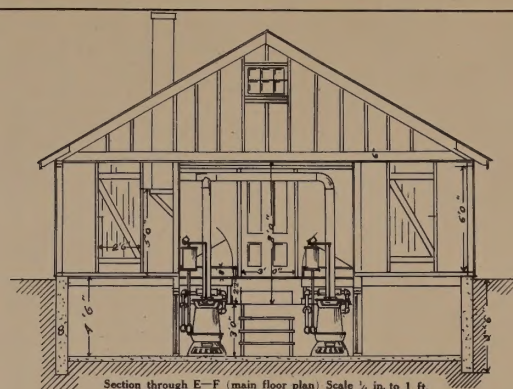
Taken by

Place New York

Date

Published in

File No. 13368-C Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Main Floor, Candee Double Brooder House

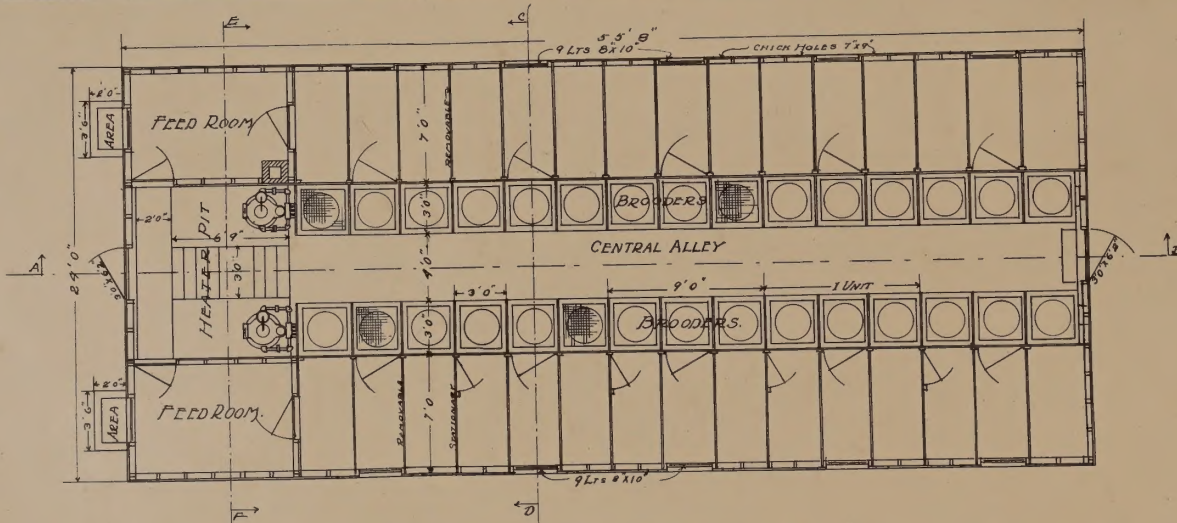
Taken by

Place New York

Date

Published in

File No. 13367-C Slide No.

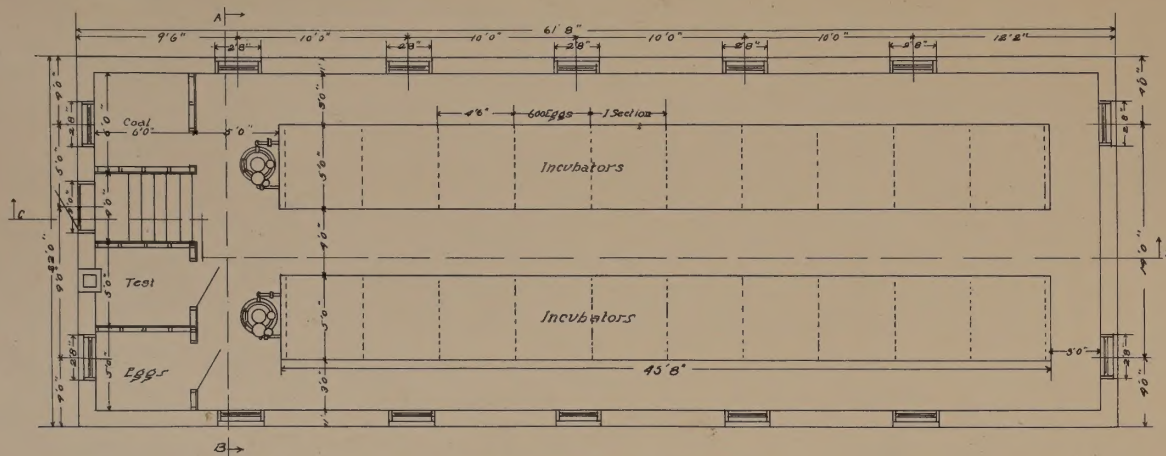


Main Floor — Candee Double Brooder House — Scale of 1/4 Inch to One Foot

GENERAL OUTLINE — The double brooder runs north and south. The coal bins are under the feed rooms. In operation, the brooders on the east side of the central alley are run for the youngest chicks as they come from the incubator. All of the partitions between these pens are removable. Doors are placed at every third pen, as one can have access to the pen on each side by stepping over the partition. Later the partitions from three pens may be removed, throwing them into one. On the west side of the central alley, every third partition is stationary, extending to the ceiling, and the inter-

vening two partitions are removable. The older chicks are usually kept on this side of the alley and a lower temperature is run in this system. When the temporary partitions are removed, it allows the chicks from three brooders to run together, a total of about 150 chicks, which is the correct sized lot for later removal to the colony houses on the range. CAPACITY — Each 3 ft. square brooder has a capacity of 50 to 65 chicks at a time. This particular house shown contains 30 brooders and has a capacity of 1500 to 1950 chicks. The length of this house is 55 ft. 8 inches over all. In double house construction, add 3

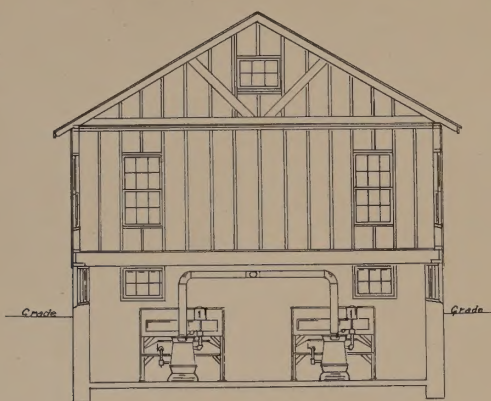
ft. to this length for each two brooders desired (one on each side of the alley). For instance, a 32 hover house would be 58 ft. 8 inches, 34 hover house 61 ft. 8 inches, etc. ALLEY BETWEEN BROODERS — We also furnish upon request, floor plan showing alley into pens between each second brooder. This construction reduces the brooder capacity as follows: Each two brooders with one alley require 8 feet and in the length of house shown on this sheet, only eleven brooders could be placed on one side as compared with fifteen brooders with no alley between.



Double Incubator Cellar—Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Double Incubator Cellar Plan
Candee System
 Taken by _____
 Place New York
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 13377-C Slide No. 1327



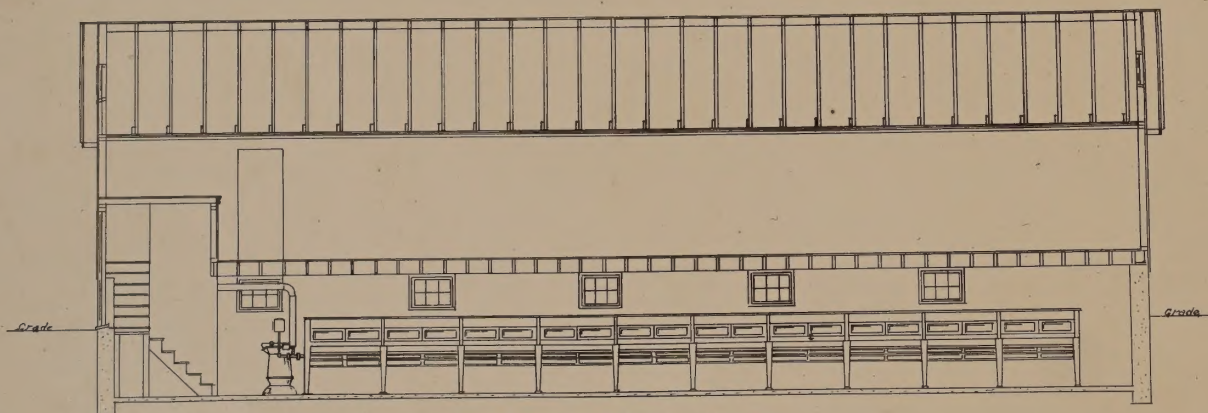
Section A-B—Double Incubator House



Front Elevation Double Incubator House

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Double Incubator House, Candee System
 Taken by _____
 Place New York
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 13373-C Slide No. _____



Section C-D Double Incubator Cellar—Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Double Incubator Cellar, Candee System
 Taken by _____
 Place New York
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 13374-C Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133
Subject: Candee Single Incubator Cellar
Taken by _____
Place New York
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 13371-C Slide No. _____

CANDEE SINGLE INCUBATOR CELLAR

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M. B. The entire contents (title, drawings, engravings and text) are the property of Candee Incubator & Brooder Co., and are intended to be protected by this copyright. All Rights Reserved.
THIS set of plans shows the installation of a ten section (6000 egg) incubator. It can be adapted to any sized machine since each section is 4 feet 6 inches long and the cellar can be increased or reduced accordingly. For instance for an 8 section (5000 egg) machine the length of the cellar would be 36 feet 6 inches and for a 12 section (7200 egg) machine the length would be 54 feet 6 inches. The space above the cellar may be used for any purpose desired.
The floor is 4 feet below grade and the cellar walls and floor are finished with plaster. The plaster is to be applied to a drain box the plan shown in the detail. The drain box is to be placed on the floor of the cellar and the drain pipe is to be connected to a drain box the plan shown in the detail.

MATERIAL REQUIRED

FOUNDATION
Concrete 10 parts of sand and gravel to one part of cement.

FLOORS
2 parts of sand and gravel to one part of cement.

CHIMNEY
12 parts of sand and gravel to one part of cement.

ROOF
100 lbs. white pine.

WINDROCK
100 lbs. white pine.

ROOF
100 lbs. white pine.

OUTSIDE COVERING
100 lbs. white pine.

INTERIOR
100 lbs. white pine.

SALES
100 lbs. white pine.

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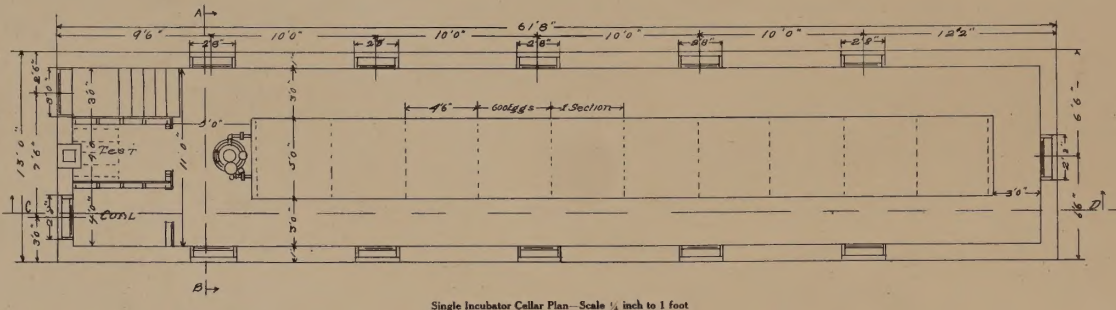
SALES
100 lbs. white pine.

SALES
100 lbs. white pine.

SALES
100 lbs. white pine.

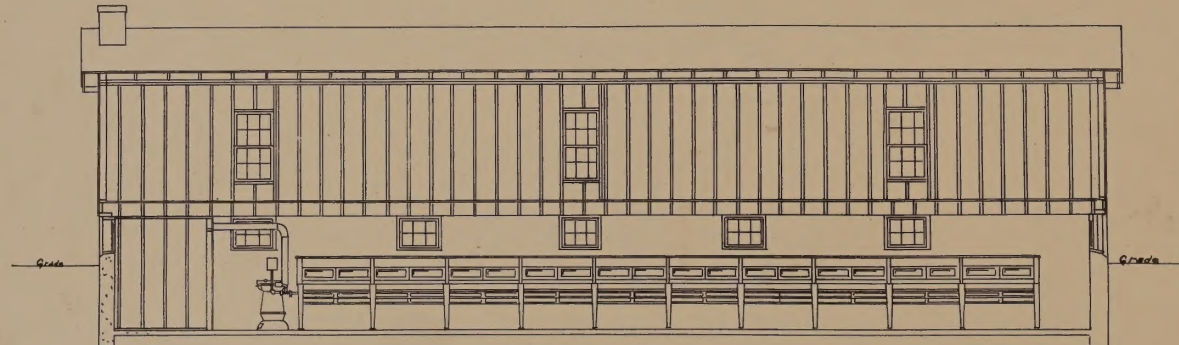
SALES
100 lbs. white pine.

A. H. Form 133
Subject: Candee Single Incubator Cellar Plan
Taken by _____
Place New York
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 13376-C Slide No. _____



Single Incubator Cellar Plan - Scale 1/4 inch to 1 foot

A. H. Form 133
Subject: Plan, Single Incubator Cellar
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 13372-C Slide No. _____



Section C-D (See Cellar Plan) Single Incubator Cellar Plan - Scale 1/4 inch to 1 foot

Taken by _____
Place New York _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 13369-C _____ Slide No. _____

Candee Single Brooder House (One-third and two-thirds roof)

Copyright 1912 by
Candee Incubator & Brooder Co.
N. R. The entire contents (title, drawings, engravings and text) are the property of the Candee Incubator & Brooder Co., and are intended
to be protected by this copyright.
Full Rights Reserved.
Candee Incubator & Brooder Co., Eastwood, N. Y., U. S. A.

THIS plan illustrates in detail a single brooder house with one-third and two-thirds row and also the arrangement of alleys between every second and every fourth row. The heating pipes run far over these alleys with the runways and over the brooder houses. The heating pipes reduce the brooding capacity since in this house brooding alleys are not used. The heating pipes reduce the brooding capacity since in this house brooding alleys are not used. The heating pipes reduce the brooding capacity since in this house brooding alleys are not used.

Material for First Unit

FOUNDATIONS

Concrete—10 parts of gravel and sand to one part of cement

FLOORS

Concrete—7 parts of gravel and sand to one part of cement

CHIMNEY

300 common brick

60 lbs. white
1-5 yard sale

HEMLOCK
4—2x8 in. x 12 ft.
10—2x6 in. x 12 ft.
5—2x6 in. x 16 ft.
4—2x6 in. x 14 ft.
50—2x4 in. x 12 ft.

ROOF

The roof may be covered with roofing paper or with shingles 360 sq. ft. of common sheathing.
Roofing paper to cover 325 sq. ft.
11 bundles of shingles laid 4:1 inches to the weather

OUTSIDE COVERING

OUTSIDE COVERING
520 sq. ft. shingles (18g)
This building may be covered with either paper and battens, shingles, drop siding or uacuo
Paper to cover 470 sq. ft. with battens
520 sq. ft. drop siding
15 bundles of shingles (18g) 5 inches to the weather

INTERIOR

[illegible]

NAILS

20 lbs.	4d	walls
10 lbs.	6d	siding
11 lbs.	8d	sheathing
7 lbs.	8d	roof boards
10 lbs.	8d	floor, trough, etc.
7 lbs.	10d	studding
3 lbs.	20d	
6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh wire		30 inches wide
90 sq. ft. 1 inch mesh wire		
4-3x3 in. bits.		10-2x2 in. binger

Material for One Extra Unit

FOUNDATION AND FLOORS

10 bags of cement
3 yards sand and gravel

HERMLOCK

HEMLOCK
5 2x6 in.—12 ft.
3 2x8 in.—16 ft.
4 2x6 in.—14 ft.
12 2x4 in.—12 ft.

800P

145 sq. ft. common sheathing
Roofing paper to cover 135 sq. ft.
4 bundles of shingles laid 5 inches to the weather

OUTSIDE COVERING

OUTSIDE COVERING
125 sq. ft. 3/4x6 in. sheathing
Paper to cover 110 sq. ft. with battens
125 sq. ft. drop siding
4 bundles of shingles laid 5 inches to the weather

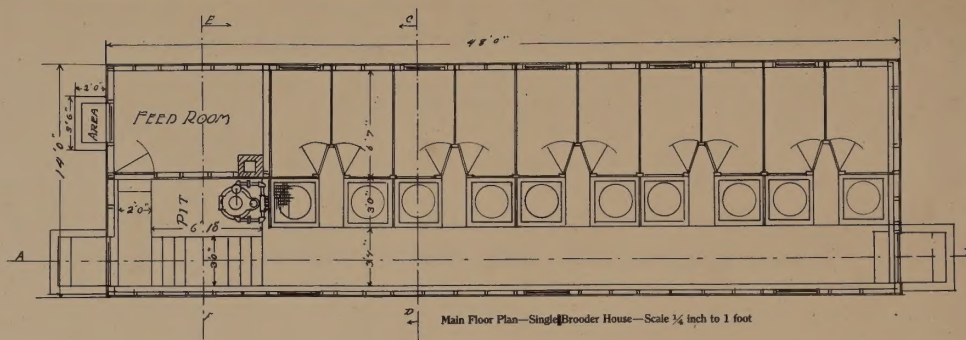
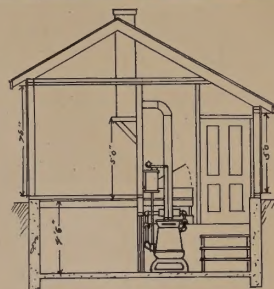
4 bundles of
INTERIOR

INTERIOR

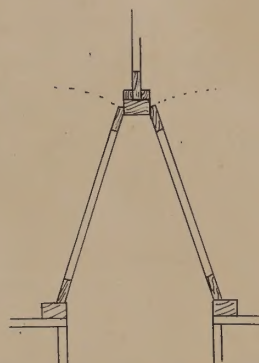
70 sq. ft. 71x66 in.	flooring and trough partitions
2 2x3 in.—12 ft.	chairs, brooder partitions and feed chutes
1 10 ft. 1x3 in.	head chutes and covers
20 ft. 1x4 in.	slit
1 2x6 in.—6 ft.	adjustable sides
20 ft. 1x1 in.	front of partitions
2 1/2 in.—12 ft.	adjustable hovers
16 ft. 1x1 in.	back and sides of hovers
12 ft. 1x8 in.	adjustable hovers
12 ft. 1x12 in.	upper part of trough
16 ft. 1x6 in.	upper part of trough
2 1x6 in.—12 ft.	upper part of trough
2 1x6 in.—12 ft.	upper part of trough

PLATE 2

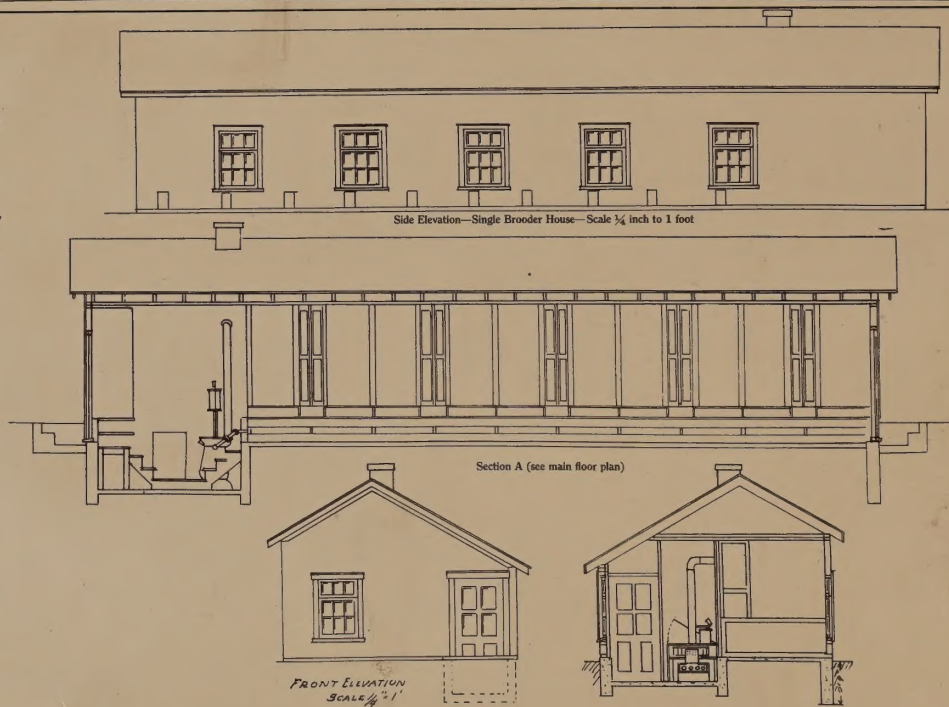
NAILS	5 lbs. 4d.	roofs
	5 lbs. 4d.	nails
	27½ lbs. 6d.	siding
	27½ lbs. 6d.	shoring
	3 lbs. 8d.	roof boards
	4 lbs. 10d.	floors, troughs, etc.
	7 lbs. 10d.	standing
	1 lb. 10d.	
	6 lbs. 20d.	math wire 30 inches wide
	90 lbs. 1 lb.	1 inch mesh wire

Main Floor Plan—Single Brooder House—Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot

Section C-F (see main floor plan)



Doors between every second Brooder—Scale $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 ft



Side Elevation—Single Brooder House—Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot

Section A (see main floor plan)

FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'

Section C-D (see main floor plan)

Taken by _____
Place New York
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 13370-C Slide No. _____

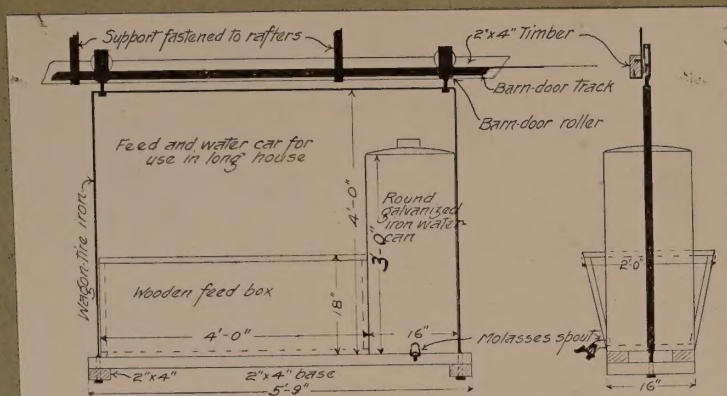


FIG. 29.— A detailed plan of a homemade feed-and-water car, showing the method of supporting the track. Iron hangers support the 2x4-inch timbers that carry the barn-door track. The framework of the car is made of wagon-tire iron. Two roller-bearing barn-door rollers carry the car on its track. The size of the feed box and the water can may be varied in accordance with the needs of the number of fowls being fed

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Home-made feed and water car

Taken by _____

Place Cornell University, New York.

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17648-B

Slide No. _____

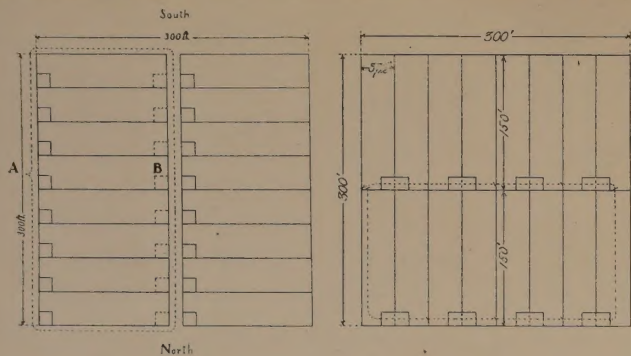


FIG. 53.—Colony houses and yards can be arranged to save steps

FIG. 54.—Make yards long and narrow

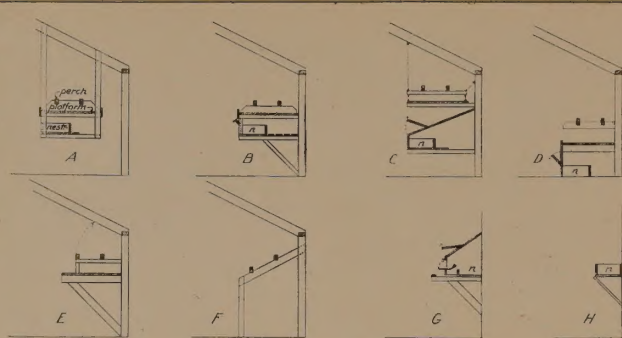


FIG. 48.—Types of roosting and nesting arrangements

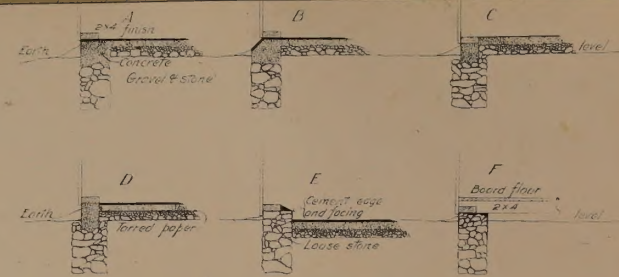


FIG. 41.—Styles of wall and floor construction

Subject: Types of roosting and nesting arrangements, Cornell Bulletin 274

Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17871-B Slide No. _____

Subject: Style of wall and floor construction for Cornell Poultry House

Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17869-B Slide No. _____

H. Form 133
Subject: Arrangement of houses at Cornell, showing good and poor arrangement, Bulletin 274
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17872-B Slide No. _____

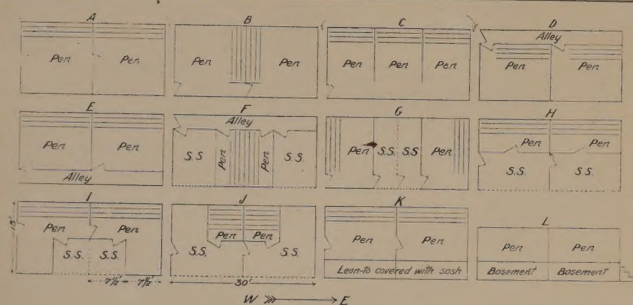


FIG. 47.—Types of pens illustrating arrangement of roosts, partitions, alleyways and combination pen and scratching-shed

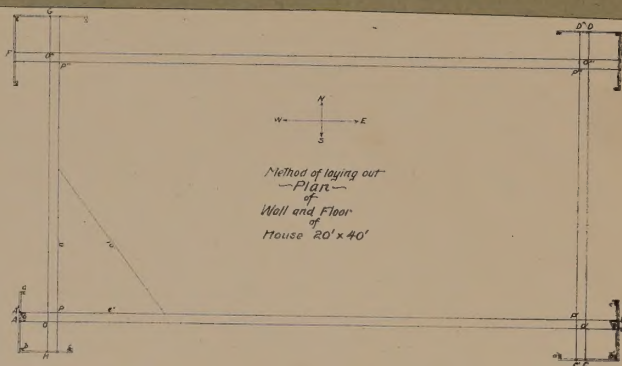


FIG. 55.—Locating the height of the walls and floor of a poultry building

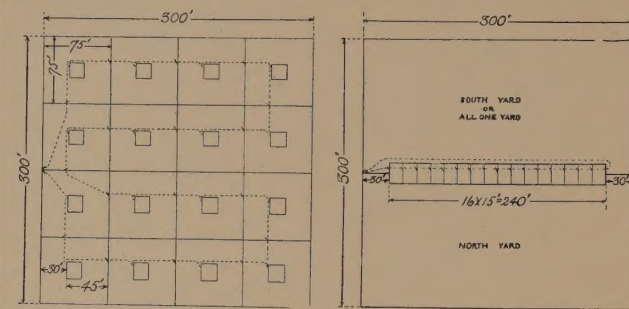


FIG. 33.—A long walk with houses far apart

FIG. 34.—Save time and expense by bringing pens together in one long house

Subject: Arrangement of poultry houses, showing good and bad. Far apart and close together.

Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17870-B Slide No. _____

H. Form 133
Subject: Cornell Laying House. Types of pens
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17868-B Slide No. _____

H. Form 133
Subject: Locating height of walls and floor of a poultry building, Cornell Bulletin 274
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17873-B Slide No. _____

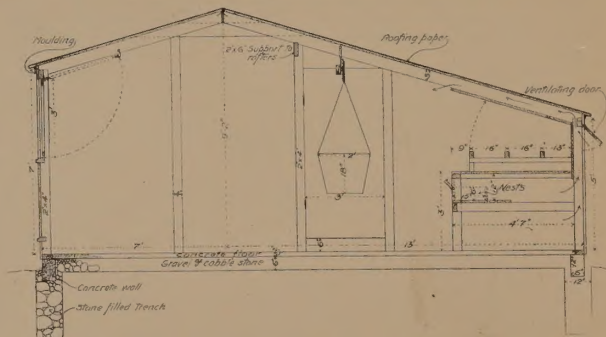
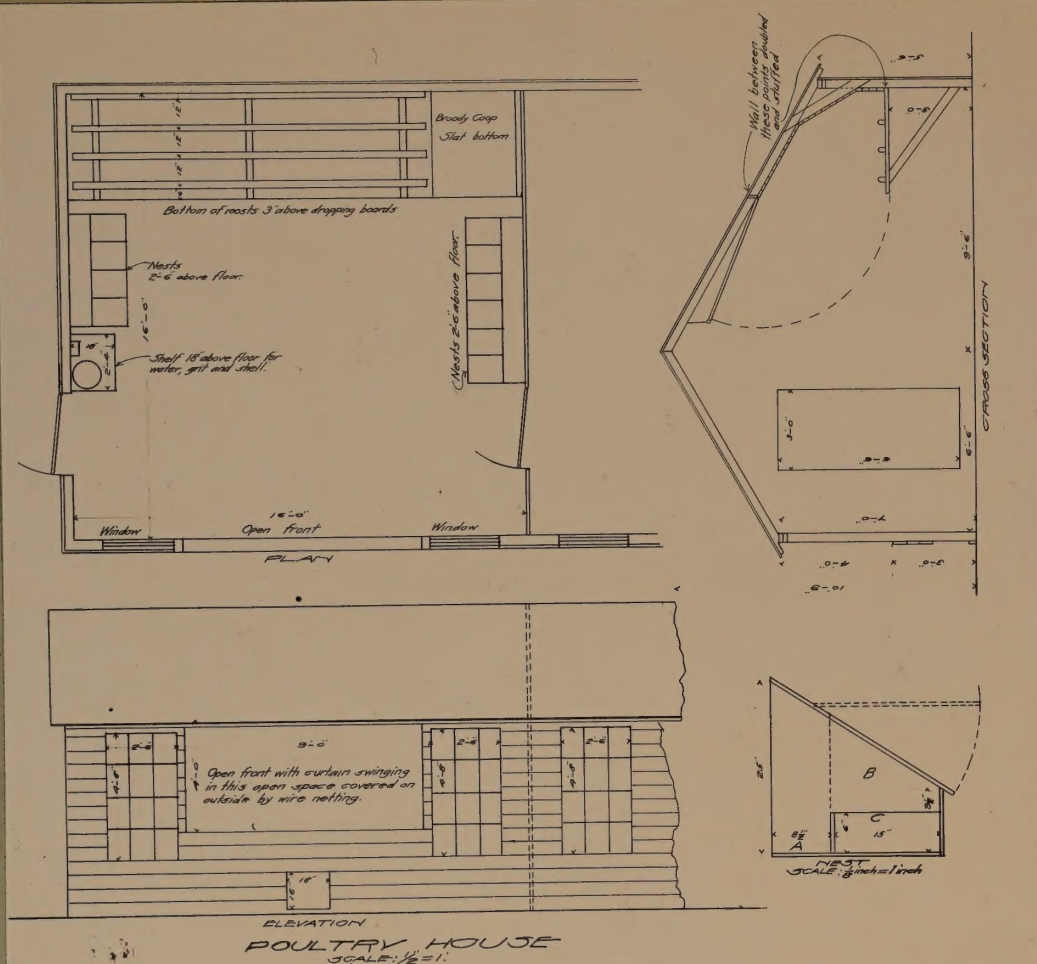


FIG. 64.—Cross-section of a pen 20 feet deep

Subject: Cross section of a pen, 20-foot-deep, Cornell Bulletin 274

Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17874-B Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Plan of poultry house designed by

E. C. Oliver

Taken by

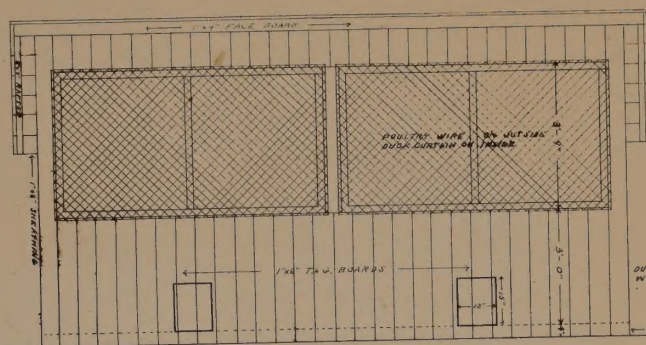
Place: North Carolina

Date

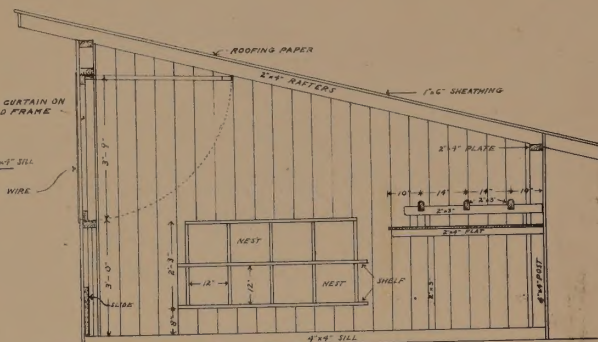
Published in

File No. 12856-C Slide No. 1323

LAYING HOUSE FOR SIXTY HENS

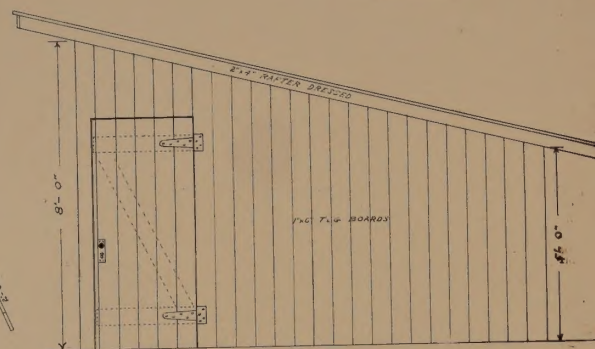


FRONT ELEVATION

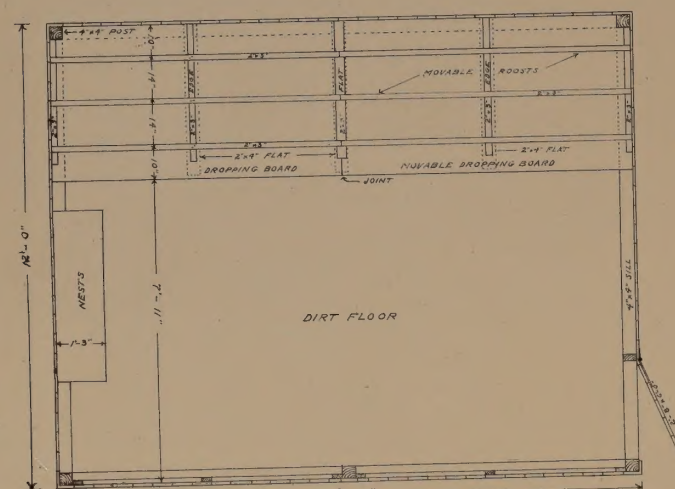


SECTION

DROPPING BOARD AND ROOSTS TO BE IN TWO SECTIONS EACH THAT WILL PERMIT REMOVAL



END ELEVATION



PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE
SCALE 3/4\"/>

DESIGNED BY A. G. OLIVER,
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Plan of poultry laying house
designed by A. G. Oliver.

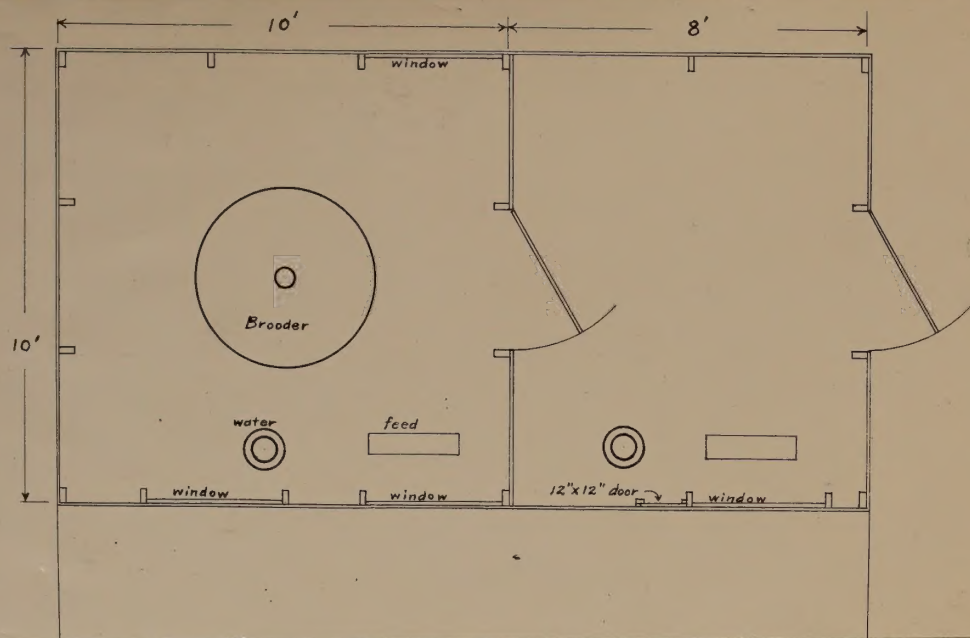
Taken by

Place: North Carolina

Date

Published in

File No. 12857-C Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Floor plan of Brooder House, Oklahoma.....

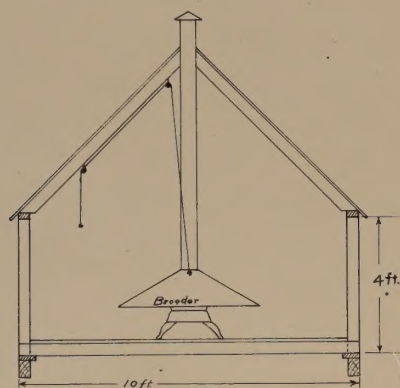
Taken by.....

Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17720-3..... Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Cross - section of Brooder House, Oklahoma.....

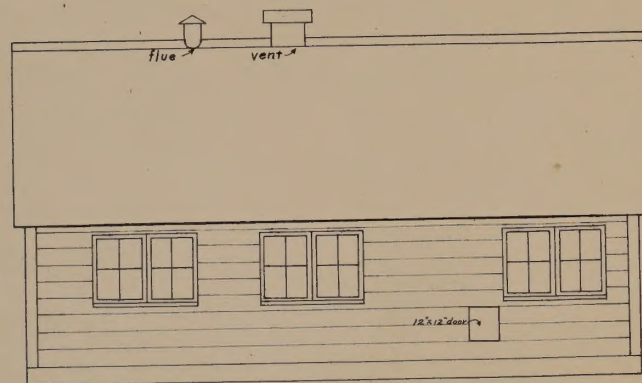
Taken by.....

Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17712-3..... Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Side view of Brooder House, Oklahoma.....

Taken by.....

Place.....

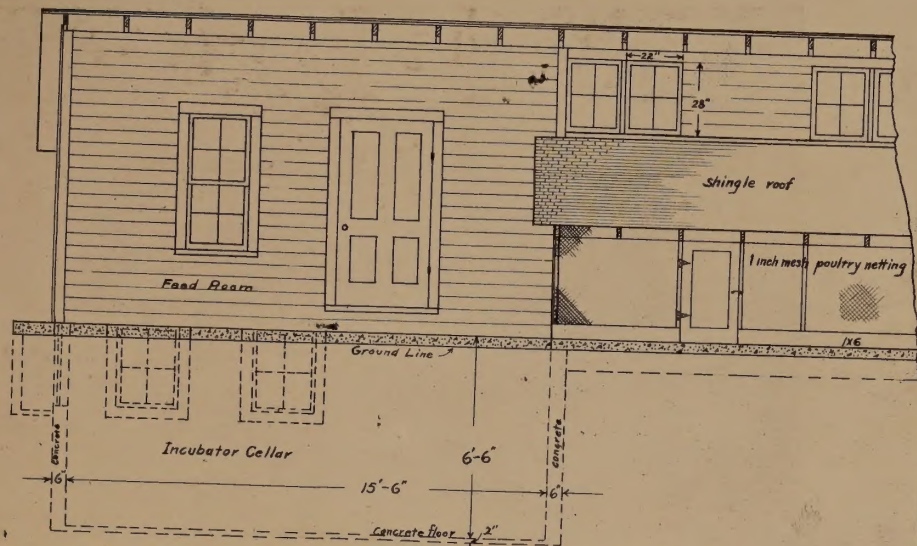
Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17713-3..... Slide No.

SEMI-MONITOR POULTRY HOUSE

CAPACITY 1000 LEGHORN



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Plan of Semi-Monitor poultry house.

Oklahoma

Taken by.....

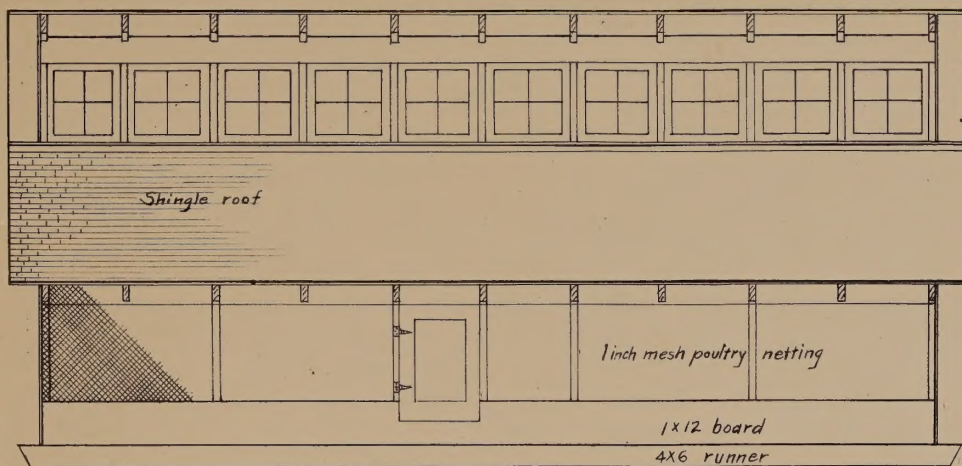
Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17716-B

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Semi-Monitor Poultry House, Oklahoma

Side view

Taken by.....

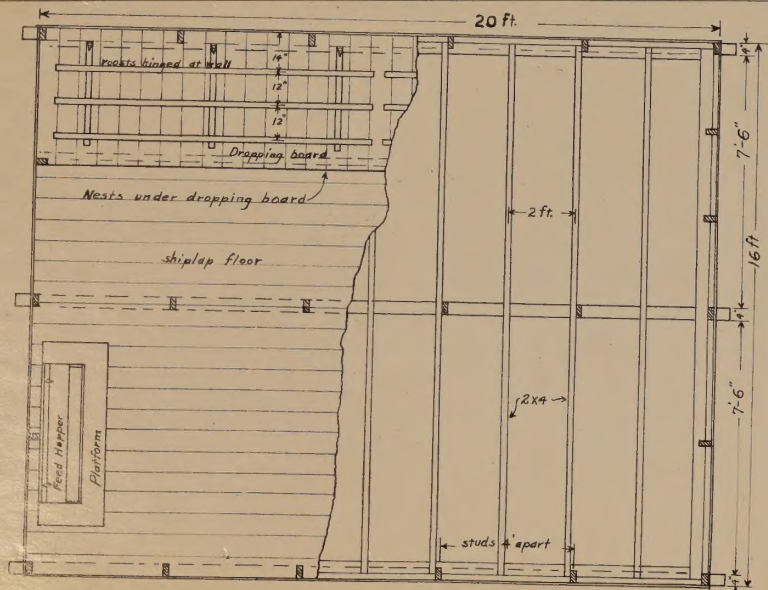
Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17717-B

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Semi-Monitor Poultry house - Floor plan

Oklahoma

Taken by.....

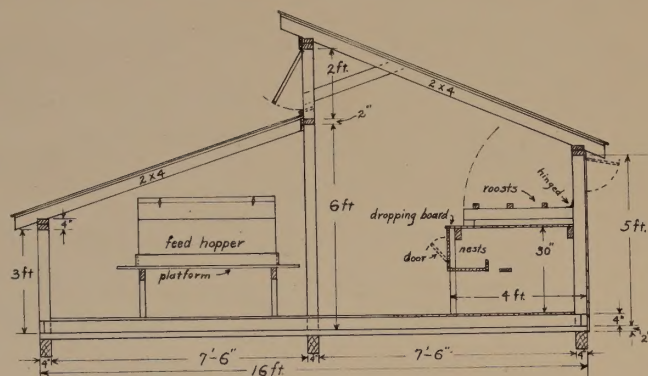
Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17715-B

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Semi-Monitor poultry house - Section
Oklahoma

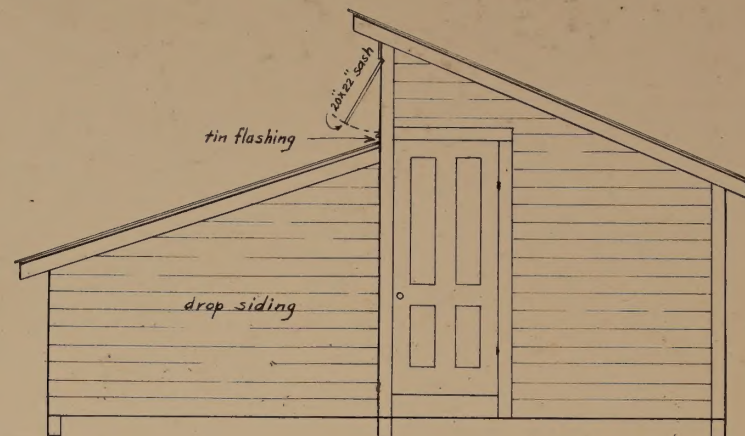
Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17714-3 Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Semi-Monitor poultry house - Oklahoma
Side view

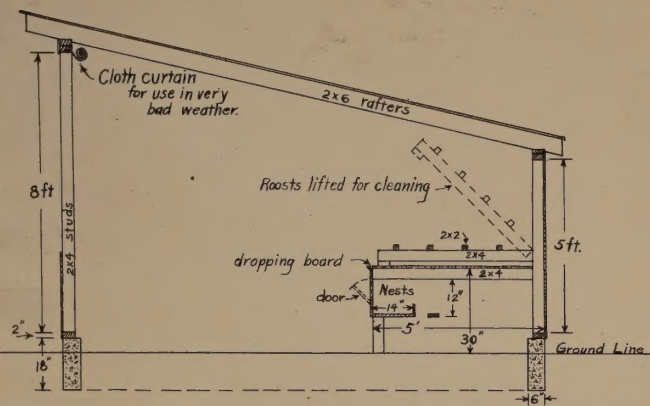
Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17719-3 Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Section of Shed Roof
Poultry House, Oklahoma.

Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17708-B

Slide No.

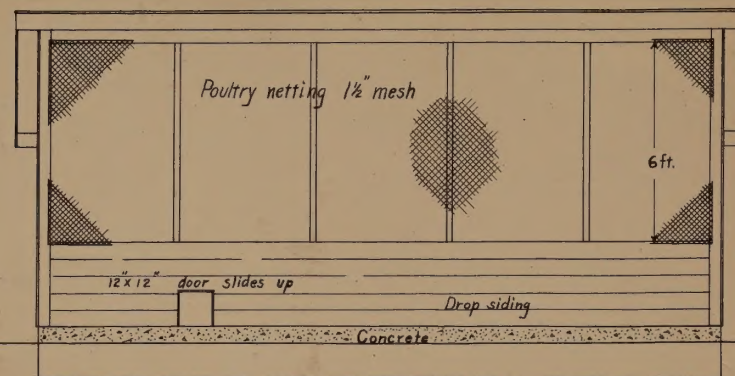


Fig. 3 South side of shed-roof Poultry House

A. H. Form 133

Subject: South side of Shed-roof poultry house,
Oklahoma

Taken by

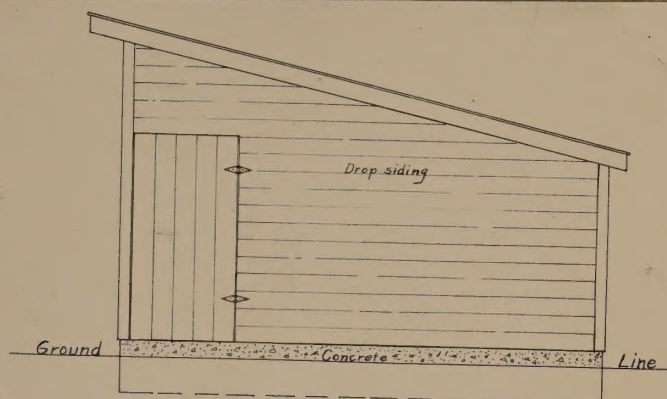
Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17707-B

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Side of Shed roof poultry house,
Oklahoma

Taken by

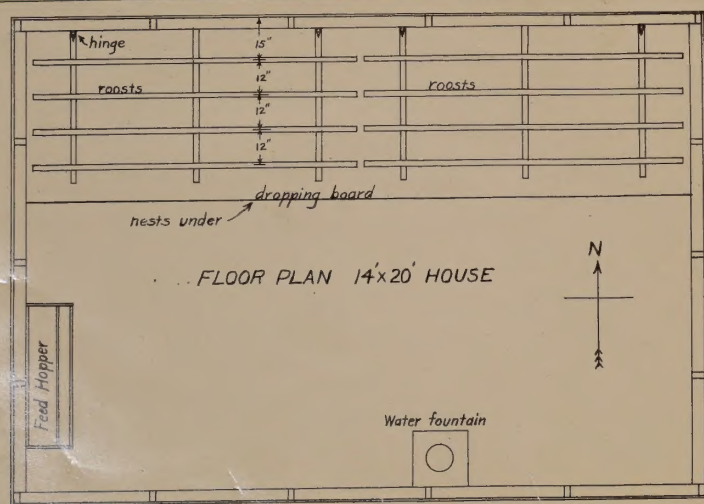
Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17709-B

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Floor plan of shed-roof poultry house,
Oklahoma

Taken by

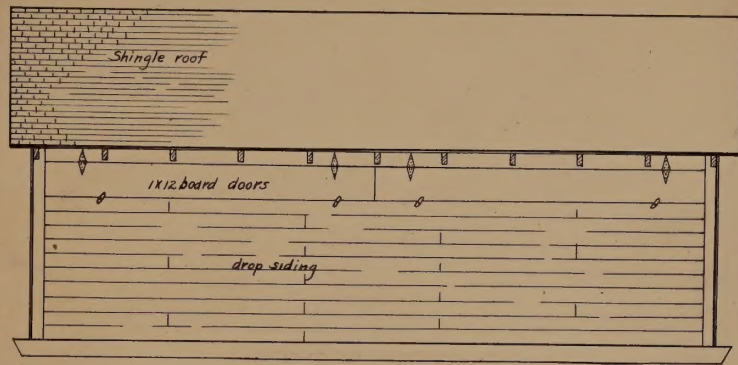
Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17709-B

Slide No.



North elevation Scale 3/8"=1'

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Shingle-roof poultry house, Oklahoma.

Taken by.....

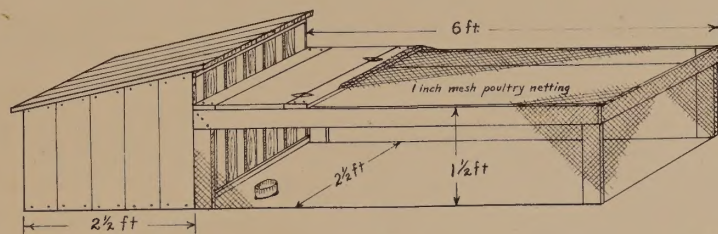
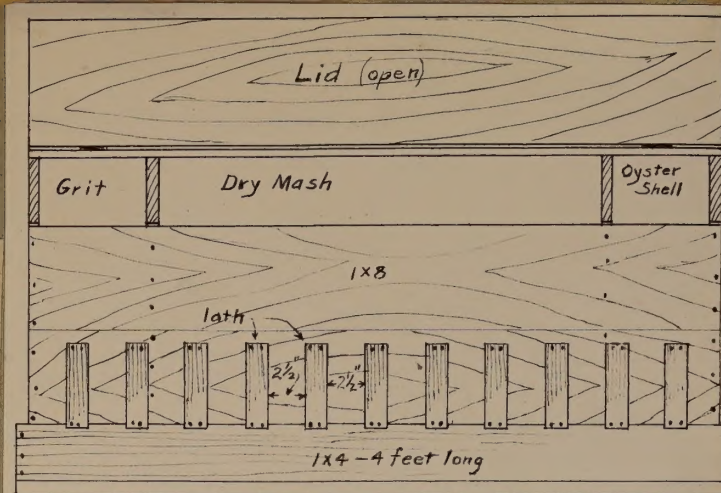
Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17718-B

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Coop for chicks showing run, Oklahoma.

Taken by.....

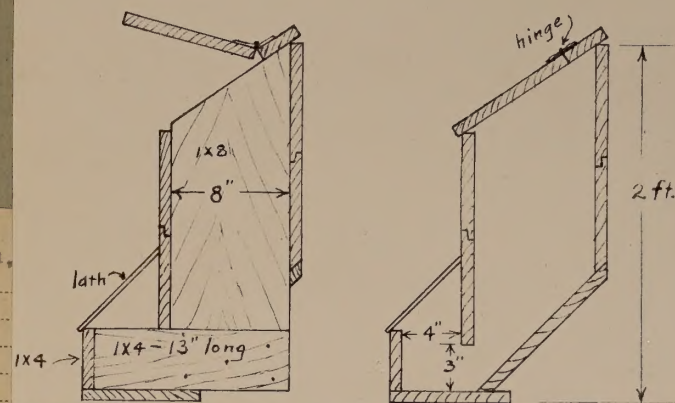
Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17710-B

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Drawing plan of feed hopper, Oklahoma.

Taken by.....

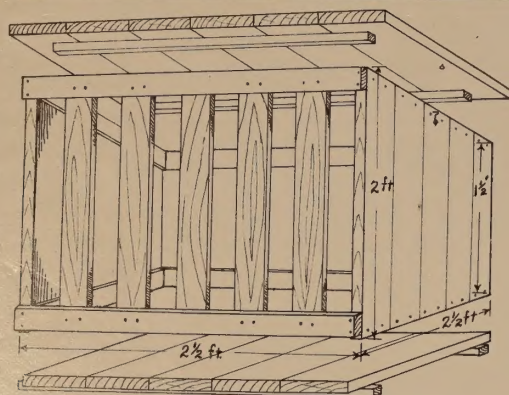
Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17705-B

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: plan of coop, Oklahoma.

Taken by.....

Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17711-B

Slide No.



FIG. 5.—Oregon Station colony house

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Oregon Station Colony House

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17642-B Slide No. _____

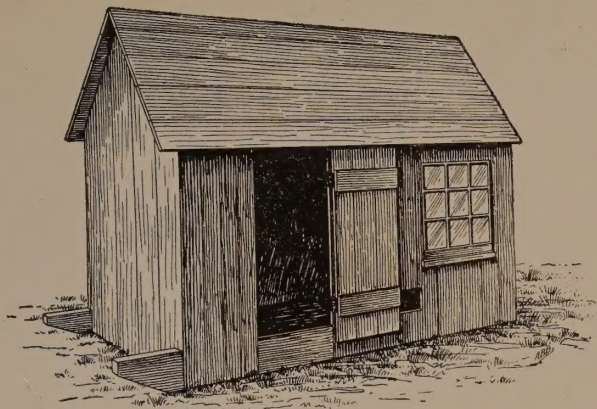


FIG. 4.—A Rhode Island closed-front colony house.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Rhode Island closed front colony house

Taken by _____

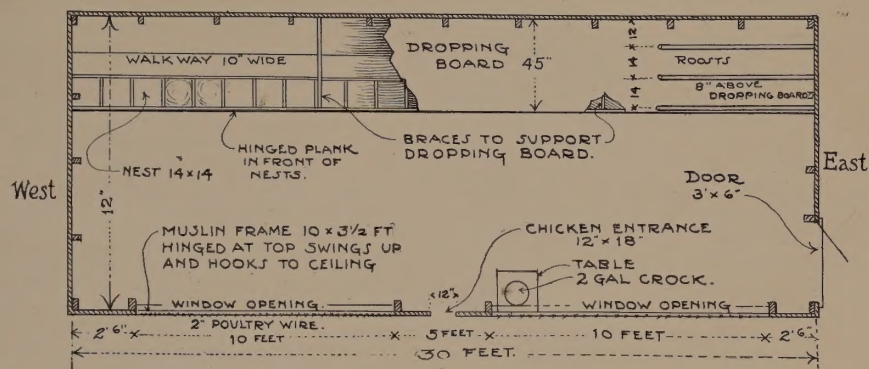
Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

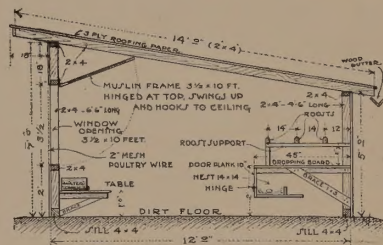
File No. 17649-B Slide No. _____

Tennessee Open-front Poultry House Plan



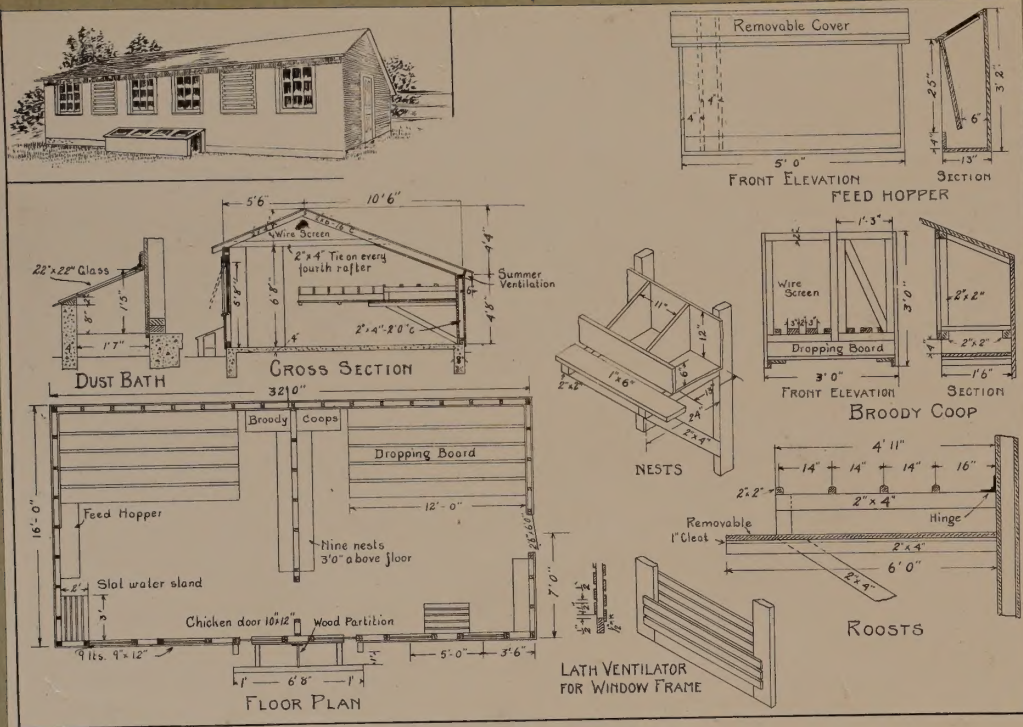
What You Will Need

SILLS	4 pieces 4x4-16 feet long—side sills.
	2 pieces 4x4-12 feet long—end sills.
BACK	11 pieces 2x4-4 1/2 feet long—studding for back.
	30 pieces 1x12-5 feet long—sheeting for back.
	30 pieces 1x3-5 feet long—buttons for back.
ROOF	11 pieces 2x4-14 feet long—rafters.
	28 pieces 1x12-16 feet long—roof sheeting.
END	5 rolls three-ply roofing.
	12 pieces 1x12-12 feet long—end sheeting.
	3 pieces 2x4-12 feet long—end sheeting.
PLATES	12 pieces 1x3-12 feet long—buttons for ends.
	4 pieces 2x4-16 feet long—side plates.
FRONT	2 pieces 2x4-12 feet long—end plates.
	7 pieces 2x4-8 1/2 feet long—studding.
	4 pieces 2x4-9 feet long—studding top and bottom of windows.
	1 piece 2x4-14 feet long—studding above and below opening.
	6 pieces 1x12-14 feet long—sheeting front.
	6 pieces 1x12-12 feet long—sheeting front above and below opening.
INSIDE	120 feet of No. 1 common flooring for drop boards.
	6 pieces 2x3-14 feet long—perches.
	6 pieces 1x12-16 feet long—nests.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Tennessee open front Poultry house
plan
 Taken by _____
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17656-B Slide No. _____



A PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSE FOR 125 HENS

A. H. Form 133

Subject: ~~Practical poultry house for 125 hens~~

Taken by _____

Place Wisconsin

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17665-B

Slide No. _____

Pen No. 20

TRAP NEST RECORD.

A. H. Form 133

Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in *Restored to files Nov. 24, 1977*
File No. **7145-C** Slide No. _____

Poultry Feeding Experiments,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, POULTRY INVESTIGATIONS.

Experiment No. _____

Beltsville, Md.
Date Jan 1916

TRAP NEST RECORD.

Pen No. 20

HEN No.	BROUGHT FORWARD																																TOTAL FOR MONTH	CARRIED FORWARD	MORTAL- ITY DATE	SICK HENS		BROOD HENS		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				DATE	DAYS LOST	DATE	DAYS LOST	
✓1487			1			1		1		1	1	1		1		1		1				1		1		1	1		1		1		11							
✓1500		1		1		1		1		1	1	1		1		1		1				1		1		1	1		1		1		14							
✓1503			1		1		1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		16							
✓1507					1			1		1		1		1		1														1	1		8							
✓1514		1		1	1		1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		21							
✓1515		1		1						1		1		1	1	1	1	1											1	1		1		10						
✓1516						1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1		1			1		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		10							
✓1548				1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1					1	1	1	1	1		1		1		12							
✓1549								1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		11							
✓1550		1		1	1			1		1		1		1		1														1		10								
✓1856			1	1				1		1		1		1		1		1	1		1			1	1	1	1		1		1		14							
✓1861		1			1			1											1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		10							
✓1862		1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1		1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		18							
✓1865																															1		1							
✓1868		1		1		1		1		1		1	1	1		1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		17							
✓1871																								1	1	1	1		1		1		3							
✓1872		1		1		1																										3								
✓1873										1		1		1		1		1						1	1	1	1		1		1		11							
✓1874			1		1	1																									1		4							
✓1875					1		1		1		1		1																			5								
✓1877		1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1															1		12							
✓1878																																0								
✓1893		1	1		1	1		1																							1		6							
✓1894						1				1	1											1		1	1	1	1		1		1		9							
✓1895			1		1	1		1		1	1		1		1		1		1				1	1	1	1	1		1		1		13							
✓1896																			1												1		2							
✓1897			1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1		1																	9								
✓1898		1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		19							
✓1900			1	1		1		1		1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		16							
✓1901		1	1	1		1																									1		6							
floor		22		1				1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	3									1		1		1									

A. H. Form 133

Subject Trap Nest Record, January 1916

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 7146-C

1914	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Nov.																																0	0
Dec.																																14	14
Jan. ⁹⁵	1	1		1	1		1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	22	36	
Feb.	1		1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1		1	1		1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	21	57	
Mar.	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1	1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	25	82	
Apr.	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	26	108	
May	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	17	125	
June							1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1		20	145	
July		1		N	N				B				O									N	N	1	1	1	1		1	1	8	153	
Aug.		1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		S	1	1		1	1	1		21	174	
Sept.	1			1	1		1	1	1		1	1		1	N	1	1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1	18	192	
Oct.		1	1		1		1	1	1		1		1	1		1	1		1	1											11	203	

TRAP NEST RECORD OF HEN No. 691.

N=Indicates that hen went on nest and did not lay.
 B=Indicates that hen went Broody.
 O=Indicates that hen was released from broody coop.
 S=Indicates Small egg.

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Trap Nest Record of Hen No. 691

Taken by

Place U. S. Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md.

Date December 1916

Published in

File No. 9901-13 Slide No. Withdrawn - See
 9901-13 letter Sept. 2, 1921

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1914																																	
Nov.		1		1	1	N	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1		19	19	
Dec.	1	1		1			1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	22	41
Jan. ¹⁹¹⁵	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1	1	1	1	1	21	62
Feb.	1				1		1	1		1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	80
Mar.			1	1		1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	102
Apr.	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			24	126
May	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	24	120
June	1			1	1	1		1																						1		6	156
July	1	1	1		1	1	1	N	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	181
Aug.	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		N	1	1	1	1	1			20	201
Sept.	1		1				1		1	1	N	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1				13	214
Oct.	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	231

TRAP NEST RECORD OF HEN No. 684.

N=Indicates that hen went on nest but did not lay.

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Trap Nest Record of Hen No. 684

Taken by

Place U. S. Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md.

Date Made December 1916

Published in

File No. 6903-C

1914	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Oct.					/		/		/		/						/		/		/	/	/		/		/		/	/		13	13
Nov.	/						/		/		/	/		/			/		/		/											10	23
Dec.																													/	/		2	25
Jan. ¹⁹¹⁵	/		/		/	/		/		/	/		/	/		/		/		/	/		/	/		/	/	/	/	/		20	45
Feb.		/	/		/	/		/		/	/		/		/		/	/		/	/		/	/		/	/	/	/			18	63
Mar.	/		/		/	/		/		/	/		/		/		/	/		/	/		/	/		/	/	/	/	/		23	86
Apr.	/	/	/		/	/		/		/	/		/		/		/		/		/	/		/	/		/	/	/	/		24	110
May	/	/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/		/		/		/		/		/	/		/	/		/	/	/	/		25	135
June	/	/		/	/	/		/		/	/		/		/		/		/		/	/		/	/		/	/	/	/		24	159
July	/		/	/		/		/		/	/		/		/		/		/		/	/		/	/		/	/	/	/		21	180
Aug.	/		/	/	/		N	/	/	N	/		/		/		/	/		/		/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/		19	199
Sept.							N	N							/	/	/	/		/	/		/	/		/	/	/	/			11	210
Oct.	/	/	/	/																												4	214

TRAP NEST RECORD OF HEN No. 408.

N = Indicates that hen went on nest and did not lay.

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Trap Nest Record of Hen No. 408

Taken by

Place U. S. Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md.

Date December 1916

Published in

File No. 9904-B

1915	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Nov.	/					/		/		/		/					/		/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		13	13		
Dec.	/		/		/		/	/		/	/	/		/		/		/	/		/		/		/			/	/	17	30		
Jan. ¹⁹¹⁶	/		/	/	/		/	/		/	/		/		/	/	/	/		/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	21	51		
Feb.	/		/	/		/																		/	/	/		/		8	59		
Mar.	/		/	/		/	/	/		/	/		/	/		/	/		/	/		/		/	/	/	/	/		19	78		
Apr.	/	/	/		/	/		/	/		/	/	/		/	/		/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	23	101		
May	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	26	127		
June	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	25	152		
July	/		/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/		/		/			/	/	21	173		
Aug.	/		/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	20	193		
Sept.	/		/	/		/		/	/		/	/		/		/		/	/		/		/		/		/	/		18	211		
Oct.	/	/																												2	213		

TRAP NEST RECORD OF HEN No. 514.

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Trap Nest Record of Hen No. 514

Taken by

Place U. S. Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md.

Date December 1916

Published in

File No. 9903-B











1916	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Jan.							/	/		/		/	/	/	/					/		/		/	/	/	/				11	11	
Feb.	/		/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/			/	/	/	/	/	/				20	31	
Mar.		/	/		/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	NN	/		20	51	
Apr.	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	27	78	
May		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/	/	N	/	/	26	104	
June	/		/		/	/	/	/	/		N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	N	/		20	124	
July	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	N	/	/	/			N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/			21	145	

TRAP NEST RECORD OF HEN No. 1022

N = Indicates that hen went on nest but did not lay.

TRAP NEST RECORD OF HEN No. 1022

N = Indicates that hen went on nest but did not lay.

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Trap nest record of Hen No. 1022
 Taken by _____
 Place U. S. Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md.
 Date Made December 1916
 Published in _____
 File No. 6902-C

1915	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Jan.																																	
Feb.		/		/		/			/		/		/	/		/	/			/	/					/	/	/		/		3	3
Mar.	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/			/			/	/		/	/	/	/	/			/	/	17	20
Apr.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	28	48
May	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/				28	76
June	/	/	/		/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/		/	/	28	104
July	/	/	/		/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/		/	/		N	/		/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	25	129
Aug.		/		/	/		/		/					/		/		/		/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	/	22	151
Sept.	/		/	/	/		/	/	/		/									/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	/	17	168
Oct.																																8	176
Nov.																																0	176
Dec.																																0	176

TRAP NEST RECORD OF HEN No. 740

N = Indicates that hen went on nest and did not lay.

A. H. Form 133.

Subject Trap Nest Record of Hen No. 740
 Taken by _____
 Place U. S. Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md.
 Date December 1916
 Published in _____
 File No. 9902-B

